The New-York Times, Tuesday, December 14, 1858.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2257. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] AFFAIRS.

Items and Rumors from Washington.

[illegible]—The President's Policy—War Declared against the Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858.

A serious misunderstanding has occurred among [illegible] here. [illegible] has refused to [illegible] with the demands of [illegible], who is nominated Printer to the House. Under the [illegible] the [illegible] has placed his resignation in the hands of Mr. [illegible], of Ohio, to be tendered Congress on the first opportunity. [illegible] does the printing under [illegible], the latter's resignation throws up the concern. [illegible], of Virginia, it appears, has pocketed his portion of the spoils. [illegible] contends that [illegible] is also overpaid, while [illegible] claims [illegible] thousand dollars more. Should [illegible] [illegible] this claim, the resignation will be withdrawn.

The bill providing for leases for the Creek Indian [illegible] is the special order for Friday.

The Committee of Ways and Means are ready to report the Military Academy and Pension Appropriation bills.

[illegible] question is being discussed here in diplomatic circles. The President, in his Message, refers to Mr. FORSYTH as "our late Minister to Mexico." The friends of the Ex-Minister maintain that he has not been removed nor recalled from his Legation, but that he brought the Legation away from Mexico with him, in consequence of the insulting conduct of the Zuloaga Government.

It is now claimed that when diplomatic relations are renewed with Mexico, Mr. FORSYTH is the American Minister, and that no other can be appointed until he resigns or is removed. There would be no embarrassment in all this, if Mr. F. was not anxious to hold on until he has made a treaty of some sort to signalize his mission, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether Mr. BUCHANAN can pluck up courage to remove him. Except for the constitutional timidity of the Executive, Mr. F. would have been peremptorily recalled a year ago. That is no secret in well posted quarters here.

In no event is it probable that Mr. FORSYTH will be permitted to return to Mexico as Minister, for he is disliked by the Liberals, should they obtain the Government, and has already quarreled with the Opposition. It is doubtful whether any new Minister to Mexico will be sent out soon, even if the United States should recognize the Liberal Government at an early day.

A movement is already on foot for the calling of State Conventions of Douglas men in New-York, Pennsylvania, and all the North-Western States, to be held early next Spring. Mr. DOUGLAS' friends [illegible] that if he relies upon the Charleston Convention alone to sustain and enforce his claims to the Presidential nomination, he is certain to be swindled out of it; but they believe that by the concerted action thus suggested, they can carry him to Charleston with such strength as will force his nomination from that body.

Mr. ALLEN, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is about to remove one of his employes, who was appointed out of compliment to the late J. GLANCY JONES. The friends of the politically defunct must give way to the more pressing claims of the living.

The Executive mandate has gone forth against the TIMES! Why had you not the fear of such consequences before your eyes? Your pungent exposition of the President's double dealing have pierced his cuticle, and excited his fearful wrath. Per consequence, the order has been issued to exclude the TIMES and its Correspondents from all Executive sources of information! Are you not overwhelmed with gratitude? There is no longer danger of your trusting to Executive assurances of fairness, while the plans for cheating and defrauding you are maturing and carried into execution.

Mr. BUCHANAN will admit of no competition in his new rôle of "newsboy." He is clearly determined to do his best to fill the orders of his New-York organ. The country has cause of congratulation; for if the President only persists a little while in efforts to compete with the intelligent enterprise of the TIMES, everybody must see that the attempt will incidentally develop in him those qualities of energy, boldness and decision, which he so dismally lacks, and which are so essential to the discharge of his secondary duties—to the public.

In the meantime we have exceeding consolation in the reflection that the TIMES and its readers will not suffer,—and that the anticipated good can be achieved without other sacrifice than of the Executive honor and dignity,—a mere trifle, in the present instance. Your correspondents never had any facilities from the Executive. Anything of the kind would have been false to his bargain with a journal which had lashed him into subserviency, and so sought to make up for its loss of reliance on its own enterprise.

Your Washington news has been obtained in spite of the Executive, rather than by his aid; and your columns show how little you have suffered by this condition of affairs. Let Mr. BUCHANAN do his worst, and the position of the TIMES is in no degree changed. Your readers may be sure of their daily dish of all the important intelligence from Washington, just as regularly as though the President had abandoned the business of peddling messages and other Executive favors, in exchange for fulsome and deceptive adulation.

I understand that the members of the British Legation here, confidently assert the purpose of the British Government to construct a railroad from the head-waters of the Saskatchewan river to the waters of the Pacific in the Fraser's river region. Three gentlemen connected with the Canadian Government, started for London, upon this business, several weeks ago.

HIRAM KETCHUM denies the statement that he has formed secret circulars calling a Convention of friends of Senator CAMERON, to meet in this city on the [illegible] inst., for the purpose of consulting in relation to bringing that gentleman forward as a candidate for the Presidency. It is admitted, however, that it is designed to have such a consultation among gentlemen who happen to be here at that time, which is substantially the same thing.

The bitterness with which the President continues the war against DOUGLAS, is not likely to confine its operations to Washington; and there is little doubt that every effort is making, and will be made, here, to insure his defeat before the Legislature of Illinois, as a candidate for reelection. It is fully apparent that there can be no truce between DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN. One or the other must be broken down before the contest can end.

Will the Cabinet break up? The question is asked every hour here, by gentlemen who concur in your views of the anomalous relation which the President and Mr. COBB bear towards each other. It is no secret, now, that the President desired to interpolate his opinion of specific duties into the Treasury Report—that Mr. COBB absolutely refused to permit anything of the kind, and that Mr. BUCHANAN swore the big oath that it should be done or Mr. COBB should go out.

In such a contest, of course, the Secretary triumphed. If he had resigned and so ended the squabble, it would have relieved the President amazingly. But Mr. COBB don't belong to the school of resigning politicians. Indeed, resignation is the only Christian virtue in which the Secretary is notoriously deficient. Besides, he thoroughly understands his chief, and he knew, therefore, that the chances were an hundred to one against his removing a Cabinet officer for anything less than murder. So bold a step requires nerve.

The result is that the President and his Secretary stand looking each other in the eyes, like a couple of belligerent game cocks, who have pecked away at one another until both are out of wind, and are waiting to see which of them is to make the next dash. COBB's friends are jubilant.

The Court of Claims has intimated a decision which, if persisted in, must make that tribunal the [illegible]. The facts are as follows: After the burning of San Francisco, in 1851, the Government of the United States agreed to rent a certain building, about to be put up, for the purposes of a Bonded Warehouse, provided it should be erected in accordance with certain stipulations. A Mr. [illegible], with whom the contract was made, erected the building, and subsequently sold it and his contract to a Mr. [illegible], the assignment to whom was accepted and acknowledged by the Government. The building was occupied and the rent paid during two years and a half. Then the Secretary annulled all the San Francisco contracts made by his predecessor, including the one above described; and subsequently, although the Government retained the building for [illegible], they refused to pay any rent, because of the order of annulment.

Suit was brought before the Court of Claims, to obtain the rent due, and damages arising out of the annulment. The Solicitor for the Government finding no ground upon which to question the claim, admitted the contract to have been valid, and the only question [illegible] before the Court, therefore, was as to the amount of the damages to be awarded. The Court, after hearing argument, admitted the papers during eight months, and have just intimated that, notwithstanding this admission, the statement and the proof of ownership all come from the Treasury Department officially to the Court, that the signatures of all the parties to these papers must be proven before the Court, by the original parties. That is to say, if John Smith is witness to a note, the genuineness of which is not disputed, John Smith's signature as a witness must be proven by his own oath, even though John Smith be dead! Surely such a proposition cannot be maintained. It is too absurd even for a Congressional committee of investigation.

The Navy Department has awarded to JAMES MURPHY & Co., of New-York, the contract for constructing new boilers for the United States steamer San Jacinto. The boilers are to be of diverse styles, with a view of testing the comparative merits of the Martin boiler and another.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

It seems to be conceded that the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the House at least, will mature no measures nor report any recommendations in support of the policy developed in the President's Message in relation to Spain, Cuba or Central America. Indeed, the impression gains ground that Mr. BUCHANAN is not sincere in the enunciation of this policy, and that nothing would disappoint him more than to find his recommendations acted upon. The supposition certainly is in strict keeping with the Buchanan character. A year ago, as you will remember, the Message intimated a desire upon the part of the President to have the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty abrogated. True, he did not say in direct terms that he wanted it abrogated, but he came as near to it as his constitutional inability to do anything by direct means would admit. A little later, when Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, made a bold and earnest effort to second the hinted wishes of the Executive, behold every friend of the President's on the Committee of Foreign Relations, as well as many others, were found in direct opposition to the Clayton-Bulwer abrogation. This year we see that Mr. BUCHANAN has entirely changed his views of this subject, now that Congress may be ready to take him at his word. These vacillations are significant, and well worthy of being noted.

So, too, in regard to Cuba. There is good reason to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN begins to see that he has let the opportunity for the acquisition of the island pass, and that he must fail in the great project upon which he relied to signalize his Administration. To cover his own defeat becomes important,—for he has taken so little pains to conceal his anticipations of success, and to vaunt his power to command it, that defeat involves humiliation and disgrace. But how to cover up the failure, required a man of Mr. BUCHANAN's peculiarly diplomatic turn of mind to decide. He foresees that Congress will not repose extraordinary power in his hands, or place any considerable sum of money within his control; so he asks for both, and thus throws the responsibility from his own shoulders to those of Congress. His Message is intended to gain him the *credit* of being ready to take Cuba anyhow, without involving him in any more dangerous responsibility. His language to the public ear of Congress is: "Gentlemen, I'm in earnest in my Cuban recommendations; now, if you are in earnest, let me have the money to put the game through;" but to himself he says: "That's deucedly well done; they won't let me have the money, of course, and so I can be brave as I please, without a fear." If Congress should happen to vote the ten millions and the extraordinary powers, I verily believe Mr. BUCHANAN would abdicate, and give us a "second-hand President" in the person of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, for the remainder of the term.

It is suggested, as a reason why Mr. COBB is not removed from the position of Secretary of the Treasury, that the President expects Mr. COBB's friends in Congress to give a negative support (by failing to vote at all) to some proposition for modifying the tariff, whereas if he were to be removed, every Southern vote would be cast in opposition. It is difficult to believe that any such expectation can be well founded; for if Mr. COBB, single-handed and alone, can flout his chief in the face, with impunity, there is little probability that fifty Representatives will see any special necessity for succumbing to Mr. BUCHANAN's wishes.

The proprietor of the *Union* accepts, as leveled at him, a statement made by your correspondent the other day, to the effect that some one here had withheld certain moneys from the party to whom they were due, upon the ground that the President had ordered them expended in influencing certain State elections. My paragraph certainly named nobody, nor have I in conversation anywhere made the slightest allusion connecting the proprietor of the *Union* with the transaction aforesaid. Under the circumstances, the public will be very apt to draw an inference, accepting the *Union's* denial as an admission of the fact charged. But let that pass for the present. That this charge has been made against the President, in the presence of several different persons, I have no more doubt than I have that it is true. Soon as I can verify the facts, I shall probably have more to say upon this point, and perhaps be under the necessity of giving some incidental facts not altogether creditable to another high officer of the Government, or to a member of Congress quite near the President—facts, however, for the existence of which the latter functionary is clearly responsible.

It has been stated that Col. FORNEY was here to arrange for the rejection of J. GLANCY JONES' nomination as Minister to Austria. The statement I believe to be erroneous. At any rate, there is no probability that Mr. JONES will experience any difficulty in securing confirmation. Personally, he is unobjectionable, and his family are decided and deserved favorites in Washington society. Even if the Douglas Democrats could be induced to vote against him, it is far from probable that the Republicans would join them *en masse*, which would be necessary to insure his defeat. Whatever may be said or thought of the policy of his appointment, there are few members of the Senate, I am sure, who are ready for so ungracious an act as his rejection would involve.

Secretary THOMPSON has decided, at last, to give the Indian Bureau contract for Dry Goods and Blankets to S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co., of your City. The bids for this contract were hung up for a week or two because of a singular and somewhat novel question. The lowest bidders were CHITTENDEN & Co., and CRONIN, HURXTHAL & Co., both of New-York; and the bid of the first-named house was lowest of these, provided the Department recognized as binding and certain a memorandum at its foot, throwing off a stated *per centum* from the pieces specifically demanded for the various items of the bill. The Indian Bureau, in accordance with the precedents, recommended that CHITTENDEN's bid be thrown out for "uncertainty,"—that is to say, that the bid be considered as though the *per centum* reduction of price on the whole bill had not been noted at its foot. Secretary THOMPSON very justly decided that the Chittenden bid would get the Indians the most goods for the least amount of money,—and accordingly, overruling very bad precedents, accepted it, with the condition that *the bidders* should put the stipulations of their contract in such shape that there could be no mistake as to its meaning. The act of independence in the present instance is more worthy of note, because CRONIN & Co., who are old contractors, constitute a Democratic House,—while CHITTENDEN & Co. have the credit of entertaining rather a *darker* shade of political sentiments.

The bill for the creation of the Territory of Arizona will come up in the House for decision some time this week, in all probability. Its success is due to the people of that distant and unprotected region, and the sentiment of Congress now seems to be decidedly as justly in its favor. Mr. OTERO, the delegate from New-Mexico, who has heretofore opposed the proposition, now gives it a hearty support. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The reporter of the Associated Press is enabled to state with confidence that Lord NAPIER has been transferred to the Mission at the Hague. He will not leave Washington until the arrival of his successor in two months. This change involves no imputation on Lord NAPIER's conduct, nor any alteration of policy on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

The Delegate from Utah has received from Governor CUMMING and other officials of that Territory, certificates that the Public Library and the Court Records are in good conservation, which statement is contrary to the newspaper reports so often repeated.

The President has called upon Congress to extend to Siam the provisions of the act of 1848, now in operation with China and Turkey, conferring on American Ministers and Consuls certain judicial powers to be exercised in cases where our countrymen are involved. The Treaty with Siam renders such an enactment necessary.

Commodore MCINTOSH has been condemned by a Medical Board on account of sickness and ordered home.

Mr. [illegible] has written his resignation as public printer of the House, but withholds sending it in for the present.

XXXVth CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

When the Senate met, Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, moved to dispense with the rule requiring a ballot for the Committees, and to take a vote instead. The proposed list being read, a vote was taken as to whether the list be accepted or not, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Rice, Reid, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Ward, Wright—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—20.

ABSENT—Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Houston, Johnson of Ark., Pugh, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Yulee, Mallory—10.

The list as adopted is as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foote.

On Finance—Mr. Hunter, Chairman; Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden, Cameron.

On Commerce—Mr. Clay, Chairman; Benjamin, Bigler, Chandler, Reid, Allen, Hamlin.

On Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Davis, Chairman; Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Fessenden, Broderick, Wilson, King, Chestnut.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Mallory, Chairman; Thomson of N. J., Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, Hale.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Bayard, Chairman; Clingman, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Collamer, Trumbull.

On Post-Offices and Post-Roads—Mr. Yulee, Chairman; Bigler, Gwin, Rice, Ward, Hale, Dixon.

On Public Lands—Mr. Stuart, Chairman; Johnson of Ark., Pugh, Chandler, Johnson of Tenn., Foster, Harlan, Chestnut.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Benjamin, Chairman; Polk, Shields, Thompson of Ky., Durkee.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Sebastian, Chairman; Brown, Rice, Fitch, Bell, Houston, Doolittle.

On Pensions—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Thompson of New-Jersey, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, King.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Shields, Chairman; Bates, Crittenden, Wilson, Durkee.

On Claims—Mr. Iverson, Chairman; Mallory, Ward, Simmons, Clark.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Wilson, Yulee.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Reid, Chairman; Thompson of New-Jersey, Toombs, Simmons, Trumbull.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Bright, Chairman; Davis, Douglas, Kennedy, Clark.

On Territories—Mr. Green, Chairman; Douglas, Sebastian, Jones, Collamer, Wade, Fitzpatrick.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Johnson of Tennessee, Dixon.

On Printing—Mr. Fitch, Chairman; Cameron, Clingman. (Mr. Clingman declines to serve, and the Vice-President will appoint another member in his place.)

On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Bigler, Harlan.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Jones, Chairman; Brown, Doolittle.

On the Library—Mr. Pearce, Chairman; Bayard, Fessenden.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, addressed the Senate on that portion of the President's Message referring to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. While we are talking about the Monroe doctrine, Great Britain, he said, has applied the Monroe doctrine to ourselves. The scope of his remarks was that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty must be abrogated, and thus liberate the hands of this Government.

The Senate's Pacific Railroad bill was called up by a vote of 30 against 18.

Mr. GWIN, of California, addressed the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

The House resumed the consideration of the Judge Watrous impeachment case.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, argued from the evidence to show the complicity of Judge WATROUS in land speculation, and that the House should inquire into his conduct with a view to further proceedings.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the House all the information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, regarding the recent reported boarding, by British naval officers, of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, contended that it was the duty of the House to accuse Judge WATROUS of high crimes and misdemeanors and call on the Senate for his trial.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, insisted there was nothing whatever to justify such proceeding.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, contended there was sufficient evidence on which to find a bill of impeachment.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said he would endeavor to obtain a vote on the pending subject to-morrow afternoon. Adjourned.

The Yacht Wanderer and Her Cargo of Africans.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 13.

The *Republican* of this morning says that the yacht *Wanderer* positively landed Africans near Brunswick. Mr. JOSEPH GANAHL, the District Attorney, arrived on Saturday with three men believed to be implicated. Their names are JUAN BT. RAJESTA, N. A. BROWN and MIGUEL AGINOI or RAQUEZ, hailing from New-Orleans. Mr. GANAHL refused to take bail for their appearance at Court, and the prisoners were lodged in jail on the charge of piracy. Mr. GANAHL is using every exertion to obtain evidence, and has sent to Brunswick to elicit information. The examination will probably take place on Thursday. A tug was dispatched to Brunswick to tow the *Wanderer* to Savannah, but the shipmaster aboard refused to give her up. It is reported that the Collector of Darien states that the *Wanderer* has no appearance of having had slaves on board.

The *Republican* says it is rumored that the Africans were landed on Gekyl Island, and that a steamer which left Savannah took one hundred and fifty, and conveyed them past Savannah to the river plantations, and from thence they were scattered through the country. The cargo shipped is said to have consisted of 350 negroes. The *Wanderer* hails from St. Helena; is without regular papers, as there is no American Consul there, but has informal papers from native officials, without any seals attached.

Passenger Travel by the Overland Mail Route—The Memphis Line.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 13.

The passengers by the Overland Mail state that so great was the rush for seats that the applicants adopted the course of deciding by lot who should take passage. Upward of 100 applications were made this trip, and as high as $100 premium was offered for seats.

The Gila River Mines are yielding largely. Emigrants are flocking in from all quarters, and the excitement along the route is intense.

No hostile Indians were seen, and the previous rumors of depredations are denied.

Mr. PARDEE, the expressman having in charge the President's Message, was met four miles this side of Fayetteville, Arkansas, about twelve hours ahead of time. This is the worst part of the whole route. He would abandon the coach at Fayetteville, and proceed by daylight on horseback until physically exhausted, when some employee of the Company would take the documents and push onward with all possible dispatch.

Colonel BUTTERFIELD and family have arrived here. The Colonel proceeds to Fort Smith, with the design of putting the Memphis Branch of the Overland Mail route in effective operation, and also to inspect portions of the main line, with a view to facilitate the transmission of the mails and passengers. It is reported that he contemplates changing the present service to a tri-weekly one.

Municipal Elections.

MR. F. W. LINCOLN REELECTED MAYOR OF BOSTON—ELECTIONS IN LOWELL, WORCESTER, &C.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 13.

F. W. LINCOLN JR., was reelected Mayor of Boston, to-day, by over 2,800 plurality. He was the citizens' candidate. MOSES KIMBALL, Republican, has 4,373 votes, and JULIUS A. PALMER, Temperance, 1,130. A majority of the Aldermen elect were on the Citizens' ticket.

In Worcester the citizen's ticket is elected entire. Colonel BULLOCK, for Mayor, has 1,655 to 1,509 for RICE, Republican.

In Lowell, JAMES COOK, Republican, for Mayor, is elected by a plurality of over 200. All the Aldermen, and four-fifths of the Council on the same ticket are elected.

In Newburyport ALBERT CURRIER, Citizens' candidate, is elected Mayor. His vote is 928 to 765 for COLBY.

In Lynn, to-day, EDWARD DAVIS, the People's candidate, was elected Mayor by 276 majority.

Railroad Casualty.

UTICA, Monday, Dec. 13.

GRIFFITH N. GRIFFITHS, of Suspension Bridge, was instantly killed on the Central Railroad, in this city, this evening, by being thrown under the cars.

Escape of Prisoners from Rochester Jail.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 13.

Fifteen prisoners escaped from the jail in this City last night, among whom is MARTIN LOEHR, who killed BENJ. STARR, in October, 1857. They cut off five iron bars with a saw made of a watch-spring, and let themselves down into the Genesee River with the rope with which IRA STOUT was hung. They waded some rods in water five feet deep to reach the land. None of them have yet been recaptured.

Later from Havana.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West 10th, arrived off Tybee yesterday, and after landing the mails and passengers for this city, proceeded for Charleston. Sugars were firm at Havana; No. 12, 8½@8¾ reals. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 40,000 boxes. There was nothing new in Molasses. Exchange on London 13½@13 ⅌ cent. premium.

The New Governor of Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 13.

The Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY has arrived here, *en route* for Kansas, to assume the Governorship of that Territory.

THE NEW-HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

BENNETT vs. BENNETT.

Direct Examination of Dr. Bennett Continued.

From Our Own Reporter.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday Night.

This piquant cause was resumed to-day at half past ten o'clock in the morning, and except an intermission of an hour for dinner, occupied the time until half past six in the evening.

Dr. Bennett took the stand and testified as follows:

I was always for trying to make peace in the house, and one way to secure it, I thought, would be, and the best way, to call upon our Heavenly Father by the way of prayer; we always had a number of bibles in the house, and one of them I would take and read a chapter in in the morning, get my little children around me and my wife, after which I would raise my voice heavenward for protection; one or two mornings went on this way; I then got two little church music books—Congregational, I think—and after we had read a chapter I would invite my wife to sing a tune before prayer; she refused to do it, and after that she refused entirely to meet me in the morning for prayer, and the little children would follow her away, and this ended the matter entirely; I think she says that the reason that she does not meet me was on account of my swearing immediately after prayers; there is no truth whatever in the assertion; as to my using improper language, I doubt whether there is any one in this room that has heard me use profane language for the past six months, for the past year, for the past two years; as to the swearing and scolding before the children, she very well knows that I have always told her, when she was angry at me, or fretting at me before the children, that I begged her to stop, if for no other reason than for the children's sake.

One morning as I came from down-town, I think I was coming up from down town, as I came into the hall door—by the by our bedroom door is within one step from the head of the stairs, a step or a half will fetch you to the bedroom door—as I took the first step or two up-stairs, as I came into the hall door, I saw a flash of light from my bedroom door, there being no lights around only from the doors, I saw the flash of light from the door, and then the person of a man coming down the stairs, and met about half-way; he goes down, and by the time he gets out the hall door, I am to the door—the bedroom door; I try to open the door, but it is locked; Mrs. Bennett opens the door carefully, and just looked through a little ways, she having nothing but her underskirts on; being rather confused, she says, "That you—why! was you there ten or fifteen minutes ago?" she says that she locked it because the children bothered her, and this gentleman that went out of the room was Joseph Sneldon.

I was always very much against having the girls sew in my bedroom, and have ordered them out a great many times, but they would come back again; I have told them if they would not go out—though I told them where they could go, there were plenty rooms, down stairs, the kitchen, the dining-room, the sitting-room, the two parlors there, if they did not go down—I should certainly arrange my dress as I thought proper in their presence, and anything else that I saw proper to do; they would go down at first, and after a little while come back again; Mrs. B. would tell them, do not mind me—to stay there just as much as they were a mind to; she told them this before me, and she would tell the servants frequently not to pay any attention to what I said, and if I said anything about the orders not to pay any attention to what I said, but to get what they were a mind to.

She says she has frequently asked me for money, and she certainly has, and I have very, very frequently, very often given it to her—but she certainly was not satisfied at that, and told me if I did not let her have it sometimes when I have refused, there was one way of getting it, and she could adopt that way, that she would take a certain way with young fellows; she has often told her power, her influence, and that way was that which was in the power of woman, and it was, and she should raise the devil with me; she invites from New-York, from this house of Mrs. N., one of them, a woman that was kept by a broker down town, as she told me—Mrs. Gill—I gave the name the other day; she invites her to our house, she stays there one or two nights; I believe it was the next day or the day or two after, two men followed her up, strangers to me. One of these men was a married man, she told me, ("she," means Mrs. Bennett,) but paid this woman's expense, (Mrs. Gill's,) at the house of Mrs. Newman. There was another one of bad character from this house, that Mrs. Bennett invited up, and this one she has sent in my bedroom, to influence me from my innocent ways. One of these gentlemen or men——

Mr. Blackman—We want the name of that woman.

Witness—Sarah Newman.

Judge Blackman—His cousin! his cousin!

Witness—The youngest one of those two men that came up, wishes Mrs. B., as Mrs. B. tells me, to leave me and elope with him.

Mrs. B—

Mr. Blackman—The names of the two men?

Witness—I can, if I think a little while; but I can't recollect them now, if I should stand an hour.

Mr. Blackman—Let him stand, then.

Witness—I can give them after——

Mr. Blackman—I think, your honor, that so much study and reflection on such a point of names, may embarrass us.

Judge Waldo—There is force in that suggestion; he ought to describe them.

Witness—One was a very large, fine, elegant-looking man, splendid, beautiful-looking man; that was the married man.

Judge Waldo—Let him give some definite description; there are many splendid men in the world. What was the color of his hair?

Witness—Very dark, full face, very splendid moustache, a little over a medium size; quite tall, rather large, about the size of our Hon. Mr. Blackman, but better looking; the other was an ordinary-sized man, and no better looking than I am; his hair didn't stick up like mine, but rather laid down; think he did not have a moustache, but he had on the Housatonic line—(stopped;) I think he told me in her presence—he told me he had a marble quarry up the other end of it somewhere—and this was the one that wanted Mrs. B. to leave me and elope with him; I cannot recall the name of either; the large man she told me was a broker; many times, in one of her fits of anger, she would say, "Why do you want to live with me when you know that I hate you so;" she has often wished me to make my will, and as often, perhaps as often, wanted me to get my life insured; but the life insured—I thought no one would do that that knew what danger I stood in; as regards the will, I have often told her I did not wish to make my will—did not want one; for I did not choose to give what little I had to any one but my family; this I told her a good many times; I didn't know anything about law; neither did I ever go to a lawyer until she talked about divorce; never went to a lawyer; never was in a Court-room that I know of; I told her that I couldn't see any use in making a will, for I thought it must necessarily go to my wife and children, and there is where I wanted it to remain after my death, for I loved my little family; I did not pretend to have over—very much to leave, but told her I should have something, and said, "Now, Mary, I'm glad that I've got what little I have," naming over the house we lived in, in a very pleasant place, and the one at the foot of the garden, and the other one right across the street, right opposite that. This was all the property I had of land property, excepting half of a lot in the old cemetery. But that was not exactly what she wanted, for she had told me a number of times that there was a poor class of people lay around there, and she did not want to lay among them, and it did not take long for her to talk me out of anything. I was always easily led by her, and so this Mr. Beecher, not the wife, but this Mr. B. she spoke of, saying that I played sick one time and took medicine so as not to see company, he came; he had very poor luck in raising his little family, and his first child, after a few months or a year or two died. If I recollect right, it was buried, and he came to me and says, "Well Dr. ——"

Mr. Blackman—Well, is that proper? what was said does not make it proper—

Witness—I bought another lot, pretty lot, with him, to have his child buried in, prettily fenced around with an iron fence, and thought it would be very much better for my little family.

Judge WALDO suggests that this was very remote and ought not to consume time.

Witness—Didn't intend to be sick so as to avoid Mrs. Beecher; she has a good many times told me that she has hated me, and that she wished I was poisoned, and that she would poison me; I never threatened to poison her, never; but many times when we would have some little drinks, as we would have strawberries done up, I would take them one by one, and add a little water on them, and it would make a beautiful drink; would fix two or three goblets and pour them full, and hand to her, and she would refuse to take it and say, "What have you put in it?" none of you can tell the feelings of my heart; would sip a little, not to show her anything particular, but to show her how nice it was, and she would then take it and drink it, and say, as I had told her, it was very nice.

She has told you that when we left the harbor for Cuba—

Mr. Dutton—When you have showed your affection in any way, how has she met it?

A.—When I have tried, and at times when she was—seemed to be pleasant around, I would go up and talk very pleasantly to her, but she would not seem to notice me, and the more affectionate and kind I was towards her, the more she would show her ill-feeling and hatred towards me.

She says while going out the harbor of Cuba—

Mr. Dutton—She says that you sent her down to get the tickets.

Mr. Watrous—She says that you feigned sickness in order to get her to go?

Witness—I was in bad health for some time, and went to recover my health; prior to that they were talking about the divorce and got them followed up there to my house, and confused me and got away my property, and those and many other things connected with it had much to do with my health, and all along my married life up to that time, I was a very industrious man, and always minded my own business; I did ask her if she would go and secure the tickets, or to see about it, and she was perfectly willing to go, and I don't know whether she got the tickets or whether I or my father went down for them, but she did go down to see about it.

When we were out of Sandy Hook, sailing for Cuba in a steamer, we both were on the deck, when the steamer stopped to let out the pilot; in a few moments the rocking of the steamer caused us both to go down and take our berths, and we were very sick indeed; but as much as I possibly could do in assisting Mrs. B.—in holding proper things, and aiding her all I could, and was just as bad off as she was; but it was necessary for me to stand in the state-room to attend to her and let myself alone, but was glad to do this to assist her, but thought at that time—[Stopped.]

I done this for three or four days, for three or four days I was sick, and think she did not come out from bed until the end of the fourth day, and she says after we got out of the harbor I wanted to act improperly; I deny it; we stayed within the walls of Havana for some six or seven weeks, at a hotel kept—we went to a hotel first, stayed a week, I think, and the accommodation was not what we wanted, and we found a better place near by, and went to that and stayed there some six weeks, more or less; we still had our separate places of rest, all the time we were in Cuba, being just the same as it had been for a long time before we started for Cuba. As my object in going to Cuba was for my health, and as it was not improving any in the city of Havana, I told my wife that it would be necessary for me to go into the interior, in the country, to secure a place for the remainder of the time we stayed at Cuba; took the cars one day—

Gov. Dutton—Tell us about your leaving her in the care of Mr. Gardner?

A.—There was a Mr. Gardner and his mother staying at the hotel, and the mother was a fine old looking lady, who had brought up, I think she told me, a large family of children, and was very much thought of in the house, and was somewhat interested in the house; when I started for the interior, it was in the hall that Mr. G., Mrs. B., and Mr. G.'s mother, together with myself, were standing; I told Mrs. G. I wish she would; I think I may perhaps have said to Mr. G. that I wished him to make it pleasant to my wife—but the mother was standing there between times—I said to her, "Mrs. Gardner, I am a going up in the country, to see if I could find a place, and now won't you be a mother to my wife?" I went up.

Gov. Dutton—She spoke of your putting her in the care of some gentlemen; had you been out promenading? A.—I could not talk the Spanish language, and as I was very anxious that Mrs. B. should enjoy herself while there, I would invite Mr. Gardner to walk out with us, but I would always take the best side while walking down there, and that was by my wife; and we walked down most every evening to the square fronting the Captain General's residence; this square was a very beautiful place, and there was always music in front of the General's house—a band—a large band between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, and it seemed as if the whole people of the city had collected together there to hear the beautiful music and to promenade. I was very fond of music, and could not hear very well, and after being there one or two evenings, the guards saw me holding my hand up to my ear, and invited me up to the music. I would ask Mr. G. if he would walk around the square; it was always in my sight—it was beautiful moonlight—with my wife; she would make no objection, and was quite pleased. I told him that I could not understand Spanish, and I wished him to inform her of all the phrases.

Q.—Did she make any objections to that? A.—Not at all, she was rather pleased with it, quite pleased with it.

Q.—Will you state whether you did this with a design to ill-treat your wife? A.—No it was with a good design; I loved her and I wished her to enjoy herself, and I studied the best way for her to enjoy herself.

Q.—She states that before you went down to the country there you proposed that she should come up alone to where you wanted to go. State what conversation took place, if any. A.—I went up in the country twice; the first time the sugar mills were not in operation.

Q.—Did you ever propose to her to go up alone, and, if you did, why? A.—The second time I went up there they were ready, and I wrote to Mrs. Bennett that on account of my health—perhaps I may not have written that—that was one cause, and the next cause was that it would be pretty expensive, as they generally charged for a pleasure party going out there eight dollars, and she would not have to get out of the car from the time she went in until the time she landed, and I should meet her at the depot; therefore it was my wish that she should come up without my going after her, but she did not come up, and I returned to Havana, and we went up together; we had a very comfortable place there in the country; all that we could wish, and they all made it pleasant for us; we used to ride out most every evening; we would go in parties of eight, ten or a dozen on horseback, and this was a party which consisted in the family, generally; I suppose they had some thirty horses, more or less, and we would visit the different estates around, and we all enjoyed ourselves very much while we were there; we stayed there—

Counsel (interrupting)—She complains that on one occasion when you went out riding, you went back, and left her with one gentleman of the company? A.—I went back one time; there were several riding out, and we got a little ways on—not very far—but the trotting of the horse gave me a pain in my breast, and I could not go any further and I returned.

Q.—Tell whether she knew that you went back, and all the circumstances. A.—I cannot say that she knew; I don't recollect, but I think she must have known, for we all trotted together, and generally kept quite close together when we went out.

Q.—Do you recollect whether she galloped off with one of the party? (No answer.)

Q.—When she returned, did she make any complaint about your having left her? A.—She did; she made a complaint, and all she said was that she got off some by-road.

Q.—Did she make any complaint to you because you did not keep on with them? A.—I told them why I did not; I don't know as there was anything more said; I can't recollect anything more.

Q.—What occurred after that? A.—She said that I annoyed her.

Counsel—We are now on the subject of Cuba; go on with that.

Witness—We returned from there (from the plantation to Havana) with the intention of taking the first steamer home to New-York; I believe the steamer was to start next day; we put up at the same hotel, and it so happened, and I was glad of it, that we could not get the same room as we had before, for they were single beds in that, and the only room we could have was one that had a double one in it; it might as well have been a single bed though, finally—(laughter)—it might as well—(dolefully)—have been a single one.

Q.—State what occurred in Havana before you returned? A.—I had got out of money before I started from the plantation; I had just enough to pay my passage from the plantation to Havana; I wrote down to a shipping merchant there or an express man, sending a check to New-Haven and asking him to give me some money to go back with; so we stayed a little longer in the country in order to know whether a letter had been received containing the money; but Mrs. Bennett got tired staying there, and I told her I would rather stay there on account of the expenses being much lighter, but I would go if I had money in my pocket, enough to pay the bills as we went along, and I assured my dear wife that if I had the money I would go; then she tells me that she has one hundred and twenty (dollars) in the bottom of her trunk, and that she borrowed it from a Mrs. Blakesly who kept a fancy store; well, we go down from the plantation to Havana, and when we get there she wants to buy many things, and she says I can take this money if I pay her when I get back, because it is borrowed money, and I told her I would; we got out shopping, and take a young German, who goes with us to talk the language, to interpret for us, and she buys, with other things, a beautiful fan, and this she pays $25 for—from $20 to $25—somewhere there; it might have been $24. (Here the examination was arrested by other Court business and connected with the case. In a few minutes the witness resumed as follows:) She bought this expensive fan that I spoke of, and some six or eight other ones that she paid five or six dollars a piece for; she also bought some gold studs—several pair of them, and many other articles I cannot call to mind; we returned to New-Haven, and some time after we returned, I think, I was very much afflicted with biles; some of them were so situated that I could not attend to them myself, and I needed the assistance of a wife, and not a nurse; though I had a wife, yet she would not do it; I had spoken to her several times, but it was of no good, and the nurse, or housekeeper, was obliged to attend to them; there was another gentleman there sick after that, and one whom she wished me to bring there; he was at first home sick—(sick at home)—I took my carriage and went out after him; he lay there sick for several days—very sick—at my house, but Mrs. Bennett took unusual good care of him—so much so that I could not help but notice it; this, I think, was after we returned from Cuba?

Q.—Who [illegible] A.—[illegible]

Witness—[illegible] presented me with a pair of slippers; I don't know what year; it was before New-Year's; I knew she was working them, and I was instructed they were for me, but she asked me what I was going to make her at New-Year's present; I went a thinking for a good long while, because it seemed as if our house was filled with everything; I had given her so many things that it seemed impossible to think of anything but what we had, and at times I would ask, when her mind was more upon the point, what we hadn't got in the house that it would be pleasant to have; but she read me through, and told me about a silver butter-knife or cake-knife which she always said we ought to have; I thought to myself, now I have got you, you won't find out this; well, New-Year's came, and we had a cake-knife.

Q.—Who did she give them to? A.—I rather think it was to my father she gave them.

[After a whispered consultation with the lady, it was suggested whether it would not be better that the witness should state who carried the slippers to Southport to his father.]

Witness—I am sure I don't know.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you carried them over to Southport yourself? A.—I don't recollect that I did carry them. [Laughter.]

Gov. Dutton—Now, go on.

Witness—(Returning to his memorandum)—She says to me, "I have to get money for stamping pamphlets;" well, I did ask her one time in a great hurry if she would not assist me in stamping those pamphlets, and I told her I would give her a certain sum for stamping a certain number; I don't recollect how much, or how many; all I know is, she did them, and I paid for them, and I was glad that she assisted me, and if she had cheerfully assisted me in many other things——

Counsel—Never mind that. How many pamphlets did she stamp, and how much did you pay her? A.—I don't recollect; there was not very many, but she soon got tired of them.

Q.—Did you pay her for what she stamped? A.—She said I agreed to, and I am always up to my agreement, and it must be that I paid her.

Q.—What next? A.—She speaks then of a Christmas present; of buying her some spoons, or a tea urn, or kettle; I don't know what you might call it; it was a beautiful plated silver one, not a solid silver one, but plated, and it was a beautiful one, very beautiful; she says I [illegible] them in the [illegible], and then bragged about them to the neighbors; she would first tell how beautiful they were, and where she lacked I would make it up in telling of them. [Laughter.]

Court—Well?

Witness—It was too bad that we had the credit of it, for next day the kettle went back; I think it was the next day, it was shortly after; she did not seem to like it; she thought something else would be better, some different shaped article, though one of the same sort; I took it back, agreeably with her wishes; she speaks of having had to go to book-keepers for money, and I don't know but she has; I recollect the time of paying the book-keeper for the money she had borrowed, and she might have asked me for some money, and if I did not hand it to her then—I most always did—it was because I did not have it handy in my pocket, or was in a great hurry and could not wait; and I do say there may have been times when I did not think it necessary, even when I had it in my pocket, and I may not have given it to her, but I always paid the book-keeper for what she may have borrowed, and never found any fault with him that I ever knew. (Suddenly) I recollect now about those slippers.

Q.—State what you know about them? A.—I did go over to my father's, and she had something done up in a paper; when I got over there, I opened it and found it was my slippers; she wanted me to hand it to him; I did not know what was in the bundle before I opened it; I think I did not know till I saw my father have them; I think I did not know, if I recollect the time, and I think I do.

[It being now close to 1 o'clock, the Court took a recess of an hour.]

AFTER RECESS.

TESTIMONY OF THE DOCTOR'S COACHMAN.

Scipio Devonshire, a robust colored youth, testified as follows: I was coachman for Dr. Bennett, in 18[illegible], for about three months.

Q.—State whether you ever drove Mrs. Bennett out during the Doctor's absence? A.—I could not tell as to the time, but the Doctor was out of town; we went beyond Fairhaven to near Saltonstall Lake; we stopped at the side of the road about an hour and a half; Mrs. Bennett and Mr. Smith got out of the carriage and went into the woods; they were gone about an hour and a half; the children were in the carriage with me all this time; Mrs. Bennett and Mr. Smith went out of sight; they returned and I drove them home; this occurred in the afternoon; we got home about six o'clock.

Q.—If you know anything with reference to the loss by the Doctor of $20 in the carriage, state what it is? A.—The Doctor went down to the Post-Office for some letters and papers; he had some twenty dollars in his pocket, that he took for letters, as he supposed.

The Court—State only what you saw. A.—He came down to the Post-Office for some letters, and pulled some papers out, and he supposed that he pulled out the twenty dollars with them; he asked me if I had seen the notes; I said him I had not; he said he must have lost it in the carriage; then a day or two after, in carrying Mrs. Bennett down town, when I asked her if the Doctor had found that twenty dollars, she said I need not be alarmed—she knew about it.

Q.—Did you ever hear her make any wish in regard to the Doctor? A.—I have not; I have heard her wish he was out of the way.

Q.—Do you know anything that passed between the Dr. and Mrs. Bennett in relation to one of the children? A.—One day he (the Doctor) brought the littlest one down and had the big carriage at the door; she caught hold of it and pulled, and he pulled; he took it away from her and carried it up stairs; he wanted to bring it to the Post-Office; he always used the children well; he bought them candies and oranges, and always wanted to treat them well.

Q.—Did you ever see anything bad in his treatment of Mrs. Bennett? A.—He always treated her well, but she would try to put the children against him; he always used Mrs. Bennett well as far as I saw.

Q.—Do you know anything about Mrs. Bennett telling the children not to go near him at any time? A.—I never heard her tell them that; I boarded in the family with them; we always had plenty to eat and drink, and what was good; I took Mrs. Bennett to the boat one night; that was the time she lost her watch and jewelry; I don't know any more than that she lost it.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett or not, in the Doctor's absence, make frequent calls for the horses and carriages? A.—Yes, Sir, the minute he was gone; she rode out often in his absence.

Counsel for the appellant applied to the Court to have the witness detained.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blackman—I now live in Kingsbridge, ten miles from New-York; I am stopping in New-Haven now, over on the hill, with my father; I have been two or three years living in the vicinity of New-York; saw Dr. Bennett there last Winter in New-York; he called on me at Fourth-street, and I called on him at his office in Amity-place; I called on him there but once.

Q.—You had no business there with each other, of course? A.—No, Sir; not much.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No, Sir; I called for medicine.

Q.—Was that the occasion of your going to Amity-street to get a box of pills? A.—Well, he used to see me there; he wanted me to come round.

Q.—On business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not the least? A.—No, he wanted to ask me about Mrs. Bennett, that was all.

Q.—What did he want to ask you? A.—He asked me if I would come up to Court.

Q.—Was that the first question? A.—Yes, sir; he asked me how I did, and how I liked living down there.

Q.—He did not ask you if you knew anything? A.—He asked me if I knew anything about her carrying on.

Q.—You told him, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This you told him a year ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was it that he asked you—in Amity-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did he see you first? A.—Up at Fourth-street.

Q.—What was his business with you there? A.—Well, he asked me to call round; the gentleman I worked for then wished to go out and I could not stay.

Q.—And the only times you saw him were when you saw him in Fourth-street and Amity-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he did not ask you if you knew anything about the case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What were you doing up at Fourth-street? A.—I worked for Commodore Vanderbilt.

Q.—In the stable? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Doctor come alone? A.—Yes.

Q.—Afoot? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever have any correspondence with him? A.—No, Sir; nothing.

Q.—How did he know where to find you? A.—I had been living with Mr. Goodman in [illegible] street; he kept a carriage-shop; I had been living there the Summer before, and the Doctor ascertained where I was by going there.

Q.—Did the Doctor say anything to you about anything else except what you have stated? A.—No, Sir; he asked me if I was willing to come to Court.

Q.—Did he say anything about the lost jewelry? A.—No, Sir; he said it was not his fault for getting me arrested.

Q.—Oh—whose fault did he say it was? A.—He said it was Mrs. Bennett's.

Q.—You had been charged with taking that jewelry? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Doctor charged Mrs. Bennett with laying the blame on you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he tell you this before he asked you what you knew about the case? A.—I told him I did not want to say anything about it, and that I did not think he had done quite right.

Q.—Did you think Mrs. Bennett had done quite right in having you taken up? you considered yourself unjustly charged with having taken that jewelry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were taken up for it, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The Doctor said it was Mrs. Bennett's fault and not his? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say this to you before he told you anything about Mrs. Bennett? A.—Yes, Sir; before he asked me about her.

Q.—Did you ever tell anybody else besides Dr. Bennett that story about Mrs. Bennett going to ride with Mr. Smith? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember; I did not; I may have told my boss, Mr. Godwin, but I kept it to myself before I told the Doctor.

Q.—You kept it tight? A.—Yes, Sir; I didn't say nothing to nobody.

Q.—Did you tell the Doctor all you have sworn to here? A.—I told him all.

Q.—Did he write it down? A.—I don't know; his father stood by the desk.

Q.—How did the Doctor say Mrs. Bennett wasn't to be blamed? A.—He said he told her all the time that he did not think it was me that had taken the jewelry, and he said it was not his fault that I was taken up.

Q.—And when the Doctor told you this [illegible] you revealed? A.—Then I told him what I knew

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Effect of the Montalembert Trial on England—[illegible]—The Ministry, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
London, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

The all-engrossing topic of the day is the trial and sentence of M. Montalembert. Although no account of the proceedings has been permitted to transpire through the columns of the Paris press, and although threatening orders were issued to all who obtained tickets of admission that they should not dare to make a note of what took place in Court, our habitual confidence in the vigilance and tact of those who gather news abroad for the English public, led to a general belief on this side of the Channel that we should not be left wholly in the dark as to what occurred on this most interesting occasion. Nor has public expectation been disappointed. Copies of the *Daily News* were eagerly sought after this morning when it became known that its pages contained a graphic sketch of the scandalous sham trial of Wednesday last. The police agents of despotism may interdict note-books, but they cannot prevent the human memory from preserving clear and indelible records of the judicial crimes, and [illegible] perpetration they assist. The use of pen and pencils may be denied to the favored few who are permitted to witness the mockery of legal investigation, but truth will out, and justice, as with a pencil of light, will inscribe the vindication of her insulted honor.

It is impossible to conceive a stronger feeling of popular indignation than that which is everywhere expressed against the French Government for its palpable abuse of power in the present instance. As a zealous Catholic, M. de Montalembert's name is not one particularly calculated to enlist general sympathy, and the recollection of the reactionary lengths to which he had gone in 1849 and 1850, when in the National Assembly he declaimed with vehemence against the democratic party, naturally checked feelings of solicitude in the breasts of many politicians in his behalf. There has been, moreover, the remembrance that the inculpated statesman was one of the very few men of his class who consented to take office after the *coup d'état*—an error which he only redeemed in part by renouncing his senatorship some month later, on the Princes of the House of Orleans being stripped of their private property by an Imperial decree. All these considerations have nevertheless been submerged and almost extinguished in the sentiment of indignation which the indictment of M. Montalembert, under an exceptional law, and his trial by an inferior tribunal of police without the protection of a jury, has kindled. It is now notorious that urgent remonstrances were addressed to the Emperor against the folly of the proceeding, not only by M. Persigny and Prince Napoleon Jerome, but by many of his intimate friends in this country. Lord Palmerston makes no secret of the advice he gave while at Compiègne; and the expostulation by letter of his veteran friend and confidant, Lord Brougham, is said to have been worthy of better days.

All however was destined to prove vain. Louis Napoleon has long cherished a deep grudge against the Count for his renunciation of office on the occasion I have above referred to. He has besides evinced, on more than one occasion, a feminine inveteracy of dislike for every man who is supposed to possess an independent position of political influence in France inimical to his dynasty; and a story is told that, after listening to a long and earnest argument in favor of abandoning prosecution from a distinguished and disinterested adviser, he observed calmly: "I cannot afford to let such an opportunity slip." It was the same unpitying and blind selfishness that impelled his uncle to kidnap and to kill the Duc d'Enghien. The same generous and honest deprecations were addressed to the first Napoleon by Murat and others on that memorable occasion, and the same infatuation appears to have animated Napoleon III. M. Montalembert is said to have appealed to a superior tribunal; there is obviously an object to gain in keeping up the excitement regarding his accusation as long as possible. Nobody believes that there is any legal technicality involved on which the conviction is likely to be set aside, but many are disposed to believe that the Emperor will make a show of magnanimity by remitting the whole or chief portion of the sentence of imprisonment. The truth is that such remission is of comparatively little importance, for under the provisions of the law passed immediately after Orsini's attempt of the 14th January, any person who has been convicted of a political offence becomes liable to be deported without trial by the mere mandate of the Emperor, and confined during pleasure in Cayenne. I happen to know that more than a fortnight since M. Montalembert wrote to a friend in England that he had been warned by his legal advisers, in case of conviction and a nominal sentence, that it would not be safe for him to remain an hour in France, and that he looked forward, therefore, to England as his future home. As an example, therefore, to others, the sentence of Wednesday last is conclusive. The eyes of intellectual France cannot, indeed, be put out; that is beyond the power of any despot; but its lips are for the future hermetically closed, even for the purpose of historical or speculative discussion.

It is a curious illustration of the sinister influence Louis Napoleon exercises over the present Government of England that the articles should appear in the *Morning Chronicle* and other organs avowedly inspired from Downing-street, defending in terms more or less unblushing the iniquitous proceedings before the Court of Conventional Police, and recounting in terms of adulation rather than apology the political virtues of the hero of the *coup d'état*. Strong must be the secret motive which can impel the Derbyite Ministry to brave public opinion at a moment of exasperation like the present by the assumption of a tone of this description. What do they hope for? What do they fear?

Close observers of what is going on at Court, and in the circles which reflect its feelings most faithfully, account for the phenomena I have glanced at, and for a good deal more besides, in this way: At Windsor the present Administration have never been regarded as anything more than a painful and perilous but a temporary necessity—to be endured with a show of equanimity just as long and no longer than was unavoidable, but to be got rid of on the first decent opportunity. The darling aim of the Court is to break up both the old oligarchic parties, and to govern by a succession of coalition Ministers, as Louis Philippe did in France, and as the new Regent (a bosom friend of Prince Albert) is now trying to do in Prussia. The elements that are looked to for the next combination of this kind are Lords Grey, Clarendon and Granville, among the Whigs; the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert among the Tories; and a large infusion of that neutral class of shifty politicians like the Duke of Argyle, Lord Elgin, and others of less note, who are proud of the appellation of being the Prince's friends. There is no question that these active intriguers are carrying on to oust the Ministry before it shall have been able to carry a Reform bill. Great indignation is affected at the timid policy of Lord Malmesbury in the affair of the *Charles et Georges*; not that the courtier politicians would themselves have done otherwise had they been in power, or that any of them mean to originate a Parliamentary discussion on the subject. They will leave it to Mr. Roebuck, who talks of bringing forward the question, but they understand too well how to play up to the dynastic prejudices and family feelings of royalty; and they have succeeded, I believe, too well in the present instance. It may seem inconsistent with this, but it is nevertheless true that a great desire exists in the highest quarters here to keep up the appearance of intimacy and amity with the French Court. Lord Clarendon was at Windsor a very short time before he accepted the invitation to Compiègne, and nobody believes that he would have done so unadvisedly. Finding him bent on going, Lord Palmerston, as he has himself said when questioned on the subject, "was resolved not to let Clarendon go alone." But the veteran Viscount now frankly admits that for him it was a great mistake, "and that it has placed him in a wrong position." Nothing he can do will make the Court desire to see him back again in office. His pretensions to the Premiership was the result of a bitter struggle, and royalty, though it may forgive, yet never forgets a humiliation. Such being the state of the game of cross cliques and parties, the occupants of Downing-street would fain keep well with Louis Napoleon at any price. My impression is that they are as certain to be unsuccessful there as they have hitherto been at home. He regards their threatened extension of the popular suffrage here as a European question, and he will exert all his ingenuity and influence to expel from power in England men who, however insincere, are squeezable on that point. Unity of sentiment on this subject is a potent bond of sympathy between the two courts. America and her institutions is the object of their common hate and fear. Mr. Edward Ellice, the oldest and ablest Cabinet-maker in England, and the confidential friend of nearly all the members of the Prince's party, has just returned from Canada, the condition of which he depicts in no very flattering colors. He goes about denouncing every thought and plan of Reform; declares that a great effort must be made to save England from being Americanized, and that all old party distinctions must be set at naught in the struggle that is impending. Depend upon it, the ground already trembles beneath Lord Derby's feet, and, should he make the slightest slip during the next few weeks, his career as a Minister will be brought to an untimely close.

CALIFORNIA.

Business, Actual and Prospective—Real Estate Rising—Caution to Shipping Merchants—Tehuantepec—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.
San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1858.

By this mail you will receive more cheering accounts of matters and things in California than at any time for the last two or three years. There is a decided improvement and a better feeling among all classes. We have been living on hope so long, that even a slight improvement is hailed with joy. The excitement attendant upon the Overland Stage route, and prospect of more rapid and frequent communication with the East, together with the accumulation of capital, has given an impetus to all branches of business. Real estate particularly is "looking up." The Fraser's River excitement having subsided, hundreds who had sacrificed their property are returning, better satisfied than ever with California, and are buying back the same property at an advance of fifty per cent., and seem determined to settle down and let well alone. The finishing stroke and quietus to the Limantour swindle has given confidence, and, as I before remarked, real estate is improving. A few months ago there were no buyers, and it was almost impossible to sell at any price. Now there are plenty of buyers, and few desirous of selling. Capital is abundant, and seeking investment. Lots that two months ago would not have sold at $500, will to-day bring $1,500 cash. The transactions during the week past exceed all the sales for the previous twelve months, and at good prices. The merchants are in a healthy condition and cheerful.

The best evidence of the influx of population is the demand for habitations. It is almost impossible to find a good dwelling-house to rent in the whole city, whereas a few months ago hundreds of houses had the ominous "To Let" on the front doors. A gentleman told me to-day that, four days since, he commenced building three brick buildings—two stores and a dwelling-house—and yesterday rented or leased all three at 2½ per cent. per month on the investment.

There is a general good feeling and cheerfulness that I have not seen at any time during the last three years. People that a few months ago stood around the corners with gloomy countenances, hesitating between Fraser's River and suicide, can now be seen with hats cocked on three hairs, and smiles reaching clear across their countenances. The barbers can shave three men in the time it formerly took to shave one. If the ball keeps rolling at this rate, we shall soon be as prosperous as ever, and up to the palmy days of '53—the only danger is that we shall run it into the ground. A great many buildings are going up, and more are contracted for.

It would be well for the good people at the East, however, to bear in mind that we can't eat and drink much more than formerly, and there is no necessity of shipping us all the provisions toddy and goods generally in New-York. The stock on hand is large, and within a few days half-a-dozen clippers have thrown fifteen or twenty thousand tons of merchandise into market; prices are ruling downward per consequence—and the merchants have too vivid a recollection of their burnt fingers to dabble again, and there's "no speculation in their eye." Goods are not sacrificed now as formerly, as the merchants are in a better condition to hold. It is to be hoped that Eastern shippers have learned something by experience, and will not again glut California with goods and merchandise sufficient for five years' consumption. New-York boasts of a great many very cute fellows, who always know a little more than anybody else, and are a little smarter than their neighbors; they are so smart that you can't tell them anything, and they won't learn anything—they can see into a granite rock,—the middle of next week—jump up, knock their heels together three times—hold themselves out at arm's length by the seat of their unwhisperables, and do all sorts of clever things. These are the people who go to work very slyly and ship goods to San Francisco, saying to themselves, "All these other fellows are frightened off—now's my time;" and at it they go. They slip into Coleman's, in the most mysterious manner, and inquire what the rates will be for such a class of freight, and endeavor to ascertain if anything of that nature is going on board; but they are the most oblivious fellows at Coleman's on that head; they don't know exactly—rather think not—and look wise, as much as to say: you are all right—got 'em this time and will make a big thing—it isn't to be supposed they are going to tell him several other just such smart fellows are shipping the same articles, and as there's always a few more of the same sort left around the water-front of New York—it turns out that about one-fourth the cargo is composed of the same articles, all shipped on the sly.

It amuses me to walk down on the wharf when a ship is discharging, to see how the cargoes turn out—sometimes half a ship-load of one sort and kind. As I am no merchant, and have no interest in trade, I presume I can give a little disinterested advice, and that is, to "hold your horses" and not rush things too strong, for you will certainly overdo it. Why can't you learn something by experience? As I said before, we can't eat a great deal more because we are prospering—because real estate is looking up is no sign we can bolt whole hams at once; if a man rents his house that has stood vacant for a year is no reason he can consume half a ton of condiments in the next twenty-four hours; and as for drinking, we don't want half the "tod" now that we did before; can keep our spirits up without recourse to A No. 1 Cognac, in original packages, as imported from France, via Front-street, where a few days' storage has a most astonishing effect upon it—going in one-quarter cask and coming out several pipes. However, I won't waste my advice on such an ungrateful set, and I don't know why I should say, "Don't ship," when the effect is to give us more for our money and make eatables wearables and drinkables dirt cheap; on the whole, we would rather you would.

The success of the Tehuantepec route seems a fixed fact, and is causing a great excitement; passengers who came through speak in the highest terms of it. They say that with proper connections they can come through in fifteen days from New-Orleans easily in the condition transit is now,—as it was, they were detained two days and a half at Acapulco, waiting for the *Golden Gate*; one day and a half at Ventosa—total four days—even then landing here in eighteen days. There is a great rush for tickets by that route, and quite [illegible] will leave the *Golden Age* at Acapulco this trip—from thence by the *Oregon* to Ventosa. A railroad from Tehuantepec terminating some one hundred miles above Ventosa, where there is a good harbor, lengthening the transit about sixty miles, would make it the route of all others, and do wonders for California.

We have resuscitated the opera, and although not rivaling the Academy of Music, can boast of quite as great a *furore* in a small way. Twice a week we have dress or costume concerts, or rather an act or two from operas, a little seasoning in the way of arias and solos thrown in. I wanted to go last evening, but by 12 o'clock in the day there was not a seat in the house unsold. There are several artists of considerable merit, and although we have no Piccolomini to make a great fuss over and run after, thereby making great fools of ourselves, after the fashion of the days of the Kossuth excitement, we have a tenor that is declared by competent judges to be unsurpassed by any now in New-York. The chorus is very good, and when not too full of lager-bier, sing very creditably. I expect we shall soon have *matinées à la* Gotham. Don't *matinée* mean morning, or thereabouts? If so, how can the morning be crowded into an afternoon? As Ullman has set the example, we must not be outdone; we will have ours a little later—say next day. I'll get a seat the next time, and tell you all about it. I only got my head in the doorway last night, but it had a decided operatic smell. I detected the odor of new kids, jockey club, with a little dash of otto of rose and patchouly, proving that some few had got in who didn't belong there. Patchouly wouldn't do for the Academy—Ullman never would let it in, and he's right, for its abominable.

They are trying to get up another gold excitement *à la* Fraser River, on the Gila, in the Gadsden purchase. The *Evening Bulletin*, of Nov. 17 publishes a letter from a gentleman at Fort Yuma, who says an officer stood by and saw forty-four buckets of earth washed out, which gave $55. Another officer of the army, just from there, told me that *he* washed out a load of the dirt, dug and delved for half a day, and never once "got the color." There is doubtless gold to be found in limited quantities, but two men who were at work came down and hired themselves out to one of the steamboats at $30 a month, and there are plenty more anxious to get a chance to do likewise. It creates no excitement here—Fraser River has been a bitter lesson.

The 6th regiment United States infantry, that have been all Summer on the March from Salt Lake, passed through Sacramento two days ago, with colors flying, and making the best appearance they could, but they were about as ragged a set as could well be imagined. They have several thousand animals and a large train. In passing through Sacramento the band struck up the very appropriate air of "Jordan is a Hard Road to travel." They arrive at Benecia Barracks to-day.

California Navigation Company and Benicia Boy stock is down—the former on account of an opposition boat being put on the river and knocking down prices. We can go to Sacramento now for $1; freight $1 50 a ton. I have paid $30 for passage, and $40 a ton on freight on the same route many a time in the old days of '50 and '51. As for the Benicia Boy, he has lost favor in the estimation of the "fancy," and they consider it a personal thing that he did not get "knocked into the middle of next week." They expected him to sustain the reputation of California, and as he proclaimed himself the champion of Young America, to knock Mr. Morrissey into Lake Erie, wrap himself in the American flag and—run for Mayor of New-York. They think the least he could have done would have been to get himself decently killed, and have had some very elegant last words—as is now the latest style. Elect him to Congress, where he will have practice and get his hand in for the next encounter. PODGERS.

Politics in the Ward Schools—A Fourth Ward Teacher.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Confident of your opposition to anything that smacks of injustice, I send you this communication in the hope that by its publication, and exposition of the facts, they who contemplate the act which is the subject of my letter, may be turned from their purpose and a case of petty tyranny averted.

The School Officers of the Fourth Ward have in contemplation the removal of the Principal of one of their schools—Mr. Samuel J. St. John. He is a gentleman who has held his present position (ever since the organization of the school, and has always commanded the respect of the residents of the Ward, who have intrusted their children to his instruction, with the most perfect reliance on his capability and judgment, for the last ten or twelve years. Evidence of his fitness for that position is given in the fact, that many of his old scholars are now beginning, as the fruit of his labors, to adorn the learned professions, and there are young clergymen now in this City who will testify to the fact that the ground-work of their knowledge, their first, best learning was communicated to them under the auspices and by the instruction of Mr. Samuel J. St. John.

There was a time in the Fourth Ward when such men as Edw. B. Fellows, Jos. Palmer & Co., were its School officers. They were men of intelligence and capability, and they never omitted an opportunity of expressing their admiration of the manner in which Mr. St. John conducted his school, and their satisfaction at the constant yearly improvement of the pupils. Of late years they have not been so fortunate in their choice, and we find men often elected to those positions who are incapable of judging of or appreciating true worth, or, if they were, would sacrifice it to the advancement of some favorite to the position of teacher, who is as incapable as they are unprincipled.

For the Board of School Officers just elected in that Ward I have more hope, and am confident that if the present Board succeeds in removing Mr. St. John, that they will amend the injustice by his immediate reappointment on their accession to the power.

I speak feelingly on this subject, for, as an old scholar of the gentleman, I can testify to his worth, his capability, and to that which is, I fear, seldom looked to—that he is a moral, Christian gentleman—and I do not believe there is one of his old or present pupils, or a single parent in the Ward, who would not protest with all his might against the injustice of his removal.

Politics in the appointment of school teachers, as in everything else connected with the City government, is beginning to be the most important consideration; and, when a man's political opinions get to be the entire test of his capability for such a position, then farewell to the good which is hoped from our otherwise almost perfect School system. G. A. D.

The Debt of Illinois.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following paragraph appears in a recent number of the Chicago *Democrat*:

"Eastern papers will please notify the creditors of the State of Illinois that upon the 1st day of January next $900,000 will be divided upon such bonds as may be presented at the Comptroller's Office in our State. As, on such occasions, but few bonds are generally presented, there is no doubt but there will be more than specie enough to pay the full value of every bond presented. Should this money not all be taken, our people will take prompt measures to get rid of the two-mill tax, which has always been an unpopular one. If this were repealed our State might fail to meet its interest, and our bonds would fall again. It is to be hoped that every bondholder of Illinois will send on and get his pay."

This paragraph is so threatening in its tone and injurious in its character that, as a creditor of the State of Illinois, I am induced to notice it, as it is likely to deceive those not so well informed of its object or conversant with the State debt.

Under the Constitution of Illinois a two-mill tax is levied for the purpose of extinguishing the Internal Improvement debt, and the 15th article provides that the fund created shall be applied (on the 1st of January of each year) towards the payment of such evidences of the debt as may be presented to the Auditor for such purpose. In January, 1850, and yearly since, in consequence of the low price of the State securities, her creditors have been willing to receive the payment; but now that a premium is offered here, it is not likely that many will avail themselves of the privilege of permitting the State to redeem a six per cent. Stock maturing in 1870 and 1877, at par, when capitalists are willing to take it at a premium. The Chicago Editor threatens that if the creditors of the State do not gratify the authorities by meekly submitting to a loss, prompt measures will be taken to get rid of the two-mill tax, but he forgets that the people have already declined to alter the article of the Constitution under which it is levied, and thus signified their determination to pay the debt by the direct tax; but in case an alteration should be effected, it would not, as is intimated, cause a failure to meet accruing interest. The Editor, in his haste to do mischief, exposed his ignorance of the important fact, that a tax is imposed for interest purposes, and that it produces more than is requisite for the object, and if he will apply in the proper quarter, he will learn that the officers find much difficulty in purchasing enough State Stock to employ the surplus revenue.

The creditors of Illinois have no fear that the people will attempt to avoid their responsibilities, and if it were not for the periodical efforts of politicians and speculators to shake confidence in the intentions of the officials, the comparatively small debt of the State would command a much larger premium than is now so freely offered, and European holders would have some assurance that in a very short time provision would be made for the claims they hold for losses sustained in consequence of the non-payment of interest for many years. If the Press of Illinois desire to assist in placing the State credit above suspicion, the tone of the paragraph from the *Democrat* must be repudiated, and a different style resorted to. ILLINOISAN.

The Navy—Fleets of England and France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In that intelligent newspaper, the New-York *Herald* [illegible] article on the [illegible] of our relations with Mexico and Central America, our naval strength in the Gulf, and the strength of the British, French and Spanish squadrons. I might almost call it an inflammatory article, and one well calculated to make "England, France, and Spain quake with fear;" for, after enumerating half the old tubs laid up in ordinary at our Navy-yards, and drawing largely on the mercantile marine of the country, he makes out a thousand guns that could be got ready in six months; but, Sir, why didn't he frighten the Britishers outright by telling them how many guns our river-boats could carry, (in their holds,) and how many ships can yet be built out of the fine timber growing in our forests, and the iron ore in the bowels of our magnificent country. It was, perhaps, just as well too to leave out the fleets, (real fleets, not what we are in the habit of calling so) that England and France could, and would, in case of necessity, fit out and dispatch to the "scene of operations,"—and this would be done, too, by the Governments of England and France, as a matter of course, and with a *sang froid* that would enable the people of their respective countries to go about their daily avocations, scarcely knowing that a war was going on, whilst we would be in a flutter from Maine to Texas, and with good reason, for we would be in a bad condition for backing up the American Eagle.

Now, Sir, I don't know how to write for the Press, but I hope I have given my ideas plainly, as I have given them honestly. I am a "blue jacket," and when the time comes I expect to help do the fighting; but I am for using a little barn-yard sense before the fight begins, by getting ready for it, and in doing so I would most respectfully recommend to Congress the building of *fifty screw gun-boats*, such as England built *two hundred of* during the Russian war, and with which she achieved her recent victories in China. In addition to this I would increase the number of men in the Navy to fifteen or twenty thousand. Let us do this or abate just a little of our pretensions. Let the country put guns and men afloat, and it will look like we are in earnest, and do much to inspire Europe with respect for us as a nation.

I am, Sir, your very obd't servant,
BLUE JACKET.

The French Press on the Monroe Doctrine.

The non-interference doctrine of the United States, as set forth by Mr. Monroe, seems of late to have become more than usually obnoxious to various organs of the Paris Press. The *Patrie*, in reference to the canal which it is intended to cut at Nicaragua across the isthmus connecting the two American continents, calls attention to the manner in which the above doctrine, if permitted to prevail, would interfere with that useful work. The writer accuses the Cabinet of Washington of a strong desire to seize on the Nicaragua territory without any just cause, in order to establish a monopoly on the proposed line of international communication. After directing attention to the language of General Cass and other American citizens of note as bearing on the subject, the article says:

"It is known that Monroe maintained that no European nation could be admitted by the Americans to possess any portion whatever of the new Continent. But has this strange doctrine, without value in international right, and generally more easy to be appealed to than acted on, ever been able to signify that the independent States existing on that continent were but a prey destined for the insatiable appetite of the United States? It must, besides, be admitted that it is not for the purpose of remaining faithful to the views of Monroe that the Americans wish to get a footing in the Central States; it is perhaps above all because, at a time more or less distant, an inter-oceanic route must be opened to the commerce of the world across these countries. But it would accord with the ambition of the United States that this new route should be over their own soil; that it should become their exclusive property; that, in a word, they might assure to themselves the monopoly of the transit between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Such is the end pursued by the United States when, in the name of Monroe's doctrine, they caress the idea of seizing the Isthmus, consummating by themselves the work commenced by Walker's filibusters. That object cannot be attained. We have already sufficiently shown that it was irreconcilable with the right of nations, with treaties, and with the interests of Europe. The two States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have concluded with a French company a convention, the execution of which will assure the neutrality of the canal which is to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific. This neutrality guarantees all interests—those of America as well as those of Europe—and it is impossible that it can be sacrificed to any pretension. In effect, if this inter-oceanic passage were placed under the dependence of the United States, the commerce of the world would become tributary to that nation. Where interests of so universal a character are at stake, such a supremacy cannot in any way be admitted. The routes of transit through the Isthmus, whether of Suez or Nicaragua, ought to be opened on territories belonging to nations which, being constituted sole guardians of the route, could never of their own will interdict free access. Evidently, as we have already said, there is on the part of the United States a desire to assure itself of an entire monopoly of the Nicaragua Canal—an act perfectly impossible in itself."

The proclamation of the President of the United States against the projects of Walker, the filibuster is strongly approved of by the *Constitutionnel*; but, that journal expresses at the same time its astonishment that such an adventurer could have been permitted to continue his culpable schemes so long, without being severely punished by the Government of the Union. While attributing to Mr. Buchanan the most straightforward intentions and a real desire to prevent any further attack on Nicaragua, our cotemporary remarks that in Europe the feeling is general that Mr. Buchanan would have acted still more satisfactorily had he manifested his sentiments by acts rather than by words. The following is an extract from the article:

"Nevertheless, we may ask how the Executive Government, when it had Walker in its power, did not hasten to act in conformity with the spirit of the proclamation? How is it that the chief filibuster, against whom the President himself could publicly draw up such an indictment, has not been prosecuted? Is it that, even after the publicity given to this official document, the guardians of the law can believe in the fiction of an ordinary legal commercial opperation? If the conscience of the first magistrate was sufficiently enlightened to make him think it his duty to signalize openly a piratical enterprise, how is it the same enlightenment has not reached the ordinary judges of the Union, and caused them not to hesitate to issue a warrant against the known author of a culpable project? That is what seems inexplicable to people in Europe—what puzzles the Old World. We, however, remember that on his return from his last campaign to Nicaragua, after he had been captured and brought back by Commodore Paulding, Walker was arrested for a moment, then set at liberty on bail, and that since then he has gone where he pleased, openly preparing his new enterprise, recruiting men, and even visiting the Secretary of State. As to a prosecution he had scarcely undergone one, at least a *bona fide* one; in any case the tribunal which tried him, declared him perfectly innocent. If, after the perpetration of any act, justice be administered thus in the United States, why should we feel surprised that no attention is paid to simple projects? * * * On the whole, however, if for reasons which we cannot discern, the preventive action of the Federal Government be not complete, it appears that this time they will be sincere and rigorous. Mr. Buchanan does not abandon on the part of the United States the policy of extension which now prevails, but he desires to carry it out by avowable means, and by the progressive and natural increase of the preponderance of the Union."

A Contemptible Fraud.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The President has been as mean and dishonorable in the favoritism he has shown in distributing his messages to the Press as he is false and unprincipled in his official acts. But as the message is conceived in iniquity, it is but natural that the President should carry out the instincts of his nature in the distribution of it. We are therefore not surprised to hear that he falsified his promise to have copies of the message furnished to all the papers of those cities to which it was forwarded, in advance of its delivery, at the same time. The New-York *Evening Post* states that by some collusion between the President and the New-York *Herald*, the package of messages for the Press of that City was transmitted through a reporter of that paper, with a special copy for it, to be used several hours in advance of the other papers. While their agents were impatiently waiting for orders from Washington for the delivery of copies to them, the *Herald* made its appearance with the message entire. No man, possessing a particle of honor, would have been guilty of so paltry a trick. Even a very ordinary sense of decency would have restrained a man occupying so high a position, however great a rogue he might be, from such an exhibition of meanness and dishonesty. But no act seems to be too small, and mean, and dishonorable for James Buchanan. He is utterly destitute of truth, or dignity, or propriety, and does not hesitate to stoop to any baseness or fraud that may gratify his malice or advance his personal schemes.

The Herald's Newsboy.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9.

As pains have been taken through the agency of the Associated Press here, to relieve the Administration from all responsibility in regard to the partiality extended to the New-York *Herald* in the publication of the message, that statement may be answered with a few words, which cannot be gainsaid. The President sent the message to New-York last year by one Mr. Shaw, then an *attaché* of the *Herald*, and this year by one Mr. Phillips, another *attaché*. The package was to be delivered to the Collector of the Port in both instances, but there is the best reason for believing that private copies were inclosed for that print, which gave it an exclusive advantage over the whole Press of New-York. The fact requires no comment, except that this is the first time in the history of the Government that a Chief Magistrate has been found capable of descending from his high position to propitiate the favor of any journal, and especially of the most profligate one in the United States. This is the sort of consideration by which the maudlin praise of that abandoned sheet is compensated.

Mr. Everett's Address on [illegible] Thomas Dowse.

From the [illegible]

Mr. Everett commenced his address by observing that the [illegible] of the Chairman of the Trustees of the Dowse Institute made it unnecessary for him to dwell upon that point. Its inauguration had furnished an appropriate occasion to commemorate its munificent founder, and it was for that object they were assembled. They had come together to gather up the recollections of a quiet, unambitious, but important and memorable life, and to characterize a representative man, unconsciously such on his own part, and, perhaps, while he lived inadequately recognized by his cotemporaries.

After a brief summary of his career, by way of prelude to the address, Mr. Everett sketched the biography of Mr. Dowse, of which the incidents were few and simple. He was of humble origin, the son of Eleazer and Margaret Dowse, one of eight children, and born at Charlestown, on the 28th of December, 1772. His father was a leather-dresser, and fled from the flames of his dwelling on the 17th of June, 1775, an event which perhaps left a vague but abiding impression on the mind of Thomas. The family retired to Sherborn, where it had been originally established. There Eleazer Dowse resumed the business of a leather-dresser, and Thomas was employed in the shop and on the farm till he came of age. At the age of six, a fall from an apple-tree, followed by rheumatic fever, induced a lameness for life; and it is not unlikely, that in this case, as in that of Sir Walter Scott, the love for books was at first awakened by resorting to them as a resource in the confinement of the sick chamber. At any rate, Mr. Dowse began to read with avidity from his earliest years, and devoted every shilling that came into his possession to the purchase of books.

When he came of age, being desirous to see something of foreign countries, he accepted the offer of a friend of the family, the Captain of a vessel bound from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London, to take passage with him. He was to make his way in a coasting vessel to Norfolk; but the coaster was detained by an east wind, in Boston, till the ship had sailed for London, and Mr. Dowse lost that chance of seeing foreign countries. Another chance never occurred. He immediately entered the employ of Mr. Wait, of Roxbury, a wool-puller, and leather-dresser, as a journeyman, at twelve dollars a month, which was afterwards raised to twenty-five. He remained in this employ ten years.

In 1803 he set up for himself, at Cambridgeport, with the assistance of Mr. Wait, who furnished the capital, and received half the profits. This partnership was dissolved at the end of the year. Cambridgeport, a neglected and uninviting portion of the neighborhood before the building of West Boston bridge, was now taking a start, and Mr. Dowse carried on his business to great advantage. In 1814 he was able to build the ample premises which he occupied, at the corner of Main and Prospect streets, to the end of his life.

About 1821 he drew in a lottery at London a valuable collection of water-colors, copies from the ancient masters, and two sets—one colored and one not colored—of the engravings made from these. These paintings, and the effect of their acquisition on Mr. Dowse's tastes and occupations, were dwelt upon at some length by Mr. Everett. About this time he is said to have contemplated marriage; but abandoned, if he ever entertained, the design. He adhered for the rest of his life to his business and his books, attaining a serene old age, and affording a beautiful example of the triumph of a calm and resolute purpose over unfavorable external circumstances.

In this respect, Mr. Everett considered that Mr. Dowse was well entitled to be regarded as a representative man, whose example showed the practicability of uniting a life of manual labor with the cultivation of a taste for literature and art. This topic was illustrated at some length. The spirit and success with which the work of self-education was carried on by Mr. Dowse was shown in the formation of his library, which was fully described by the speaker. It contained over five thousand volumes, all well bound, some elegantly. It was an English library, confined, with very few exceptions, to works in our own language, but containing translations of the principal authors of Greece and Rome, as well as of the cultivated nations of Modern Europe. It might be said to contain nearly every standard English and American author.

In this library he passed nearly all the time not devoted to his business; and more and more as he advanced in years. He was a person of kindly nature, but not of social habits. He led rather a solitary life; was silent in general company, and was therefore supposed by many persons to be deficient in conversational powers, which, however, was known by his most intimate friends not to be the case. He never, however, came before the public as a speaker or writer, and never was a candidate, successful or unsuccessful, for office.

Mr. Dowse, in his religious opinions, was supposed by the speaker to lean to the ancient formularies of belief, as they were interpreted by what are called the liberal clergy of the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, without following opinion to the extremes to which it has since been carried. His library contained the works of several skeptical writers; but it contained those also of the leading divines of the English Church, as also of the dissenters, orthodox and liberal. He admired the Liturgy of the Church of England; and the Liturgy compiled by a distinguished layman of Boston, was constantly on his table during the last months of his life.

No person, probably, possessing to the same extent the means of acting upon the public mind, had done it less during his lifetime. He said little, wrote less, and printed nothing. Toward the close of his life he made the first public demonstration of feeling and sentiment by erecting, entirely at his own expense, a monument to Franklin—the first, with the exception of the urn in Franklin-place, (an ornamental rather than a commemorative work,) ever raised to his memory.

One more act remained to be performed: the disposal of his library, which, by a wise act of liberality, he gave, during his lifetime, to the Massachusetts Historical Society. In the testamentary disposition of the rest of his property, more than [illegible] were equally distributed among his kindred, of whom none were nearer to him than nephew or niece. The residuum, exceeding $40,000, was left to his executors, to be by them appropriated to literary, scientific or charitable uses. They had, in the opinion of Mr. Everett, performed the important duty with signal discretion and wisdom.

The collection of paintings had been added to the gallery of the Boston Athenæum. A conservatory had been built at the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. An illuminated clock had been procured for a church in the street in which he lived, and a handsome subscription made to the fund for the purchase of a chime of bells for the church in Old Cambridge. The Asylum for Aged Females, and the Massachusetts General Hospital, (two of the most meritorious charities in Boston,) had received important additions to their funds. A liberal expenditure had been incurred in fitting up the "Dowse Library" in the rooms of the Historical Society, and a munificent fund established for its permanent supervision and care. "The Dowse High School," soon to be dedicated, had been erected in the town of Sherborn, where Mr. Dowse passed his youth and learned his trade; and the "Dowse Institute," at Cambridgeport, would perpetuate his memory among his immediate neighbors and fellow-citizens.

Such is an accurate sketch of the principal topics of Mr. Everett's address, treated with greater or less fullness, according to their relative importance, and interspersed with appropriate reflections. It occupied in the delivery about one hour and a half.

Mr. Everett will repeat the address at the Music Hall in this city to-morrow evening, by invitation of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The above abstract will serve to stimulate the curiosity of our readers to know more of a man whose life presents many features of interest.

A Diplomatic Libel Suit.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6.

The novel suit instituted by Señor Yrisarri against the editor of the Times is being freely commented on by the diplomatic corps here. They feel outraged by the action of Mr. Y., who invades the special privileges of foreign ministers, by bringing himself within the jurisdiction of the courts. It has been held heretofore that no minister has the right to appear even as a witness in court without the consent of his colleagues, and in the case of the Dutch Minister, who witnessed the killing of Keating by Herbert in Willard's Hotel, the privilege to testify was refused him. Mr. Y. not only goes into court, but necessarily brings himself within the power of the Court to fine or punish him if needs be. The Government here express much surprise that a Minister Plenipotentiary, having a proper appreciation of his position, should thus humble himself; but greater must be the humiliation when the libelous matter is *justified* before the country, as I have reason to believe it will be.

Governor Morgan's Staff.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

Editors Albany Evening Journal:

Dear Sirs: I beg to inform you that I have made the following appointments to compose my Staff:

Frederick Townsend, Adjutant-General.
George F. Sherman, Inspector-General.
Clarence A. Seward, Judge Advocate General.
James L. Mitchell, Quarter-Master General.
George F. Nesbitt, Engineer-in-Chief.
L. R. Herrick, Surgeon General.
Robert L. Jennings, Paymaster-General.
E. G. Thompson, Aid-de-Camp.
Charles W. Darling, Aid-de-Camp.
H. R. Rathbone, Aid-de-Camp.
Wm. L. Skidmore, Military Secretary.

Yours respectfully, E. D. MORGAN.

One Disclaimer—Who is the Next Customer?

A Card.—My attention has been called to a paragraph in a letter to the New-York Times of the 6th inst., in vague and general terms, that the President had caused certain money, justly due to some individual, to be used for electioneering purposes; with this accusation my own name has been so generally connected in conversation that I feel constrained, publicly and emphatically, to deny all knowledge or belief of any fact which can warrant it, and to declare that President Buchanan never did authorize, advise, or request me, directly or indirectly, to use either my own money or that of any other person for any purpose like that mentioned in the paragraph referred to, or in any manner affecting any public election. C. WENDELL.

An elderly French gentleman, living on his income, which was considerable, M. Bacon, left Paris some time ago for a Winter residence at Nice, and was tempted to visit Corsica. He has just died at Ajaccio, on Nov. 18; and the *Journal de Corse* informs us that, as there was no clue to his religious opinions, though his valet protested he had now and then gone into churches at Paris, a copy of the New Testament, printed in London, found among his wardrobe, was quite enough to determine the local clergy on refusal of Church burial to the unlucky possessor of such a volume.

Lord Cowley is indisposed at Compiègne, and obliged to keep his bed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Rowland Morris, manager of the [illegible], has prosecuted a limb of the law, named Cooper, for an assault. [illegible] from the blows inflicted by the defendant, and the worst part of the business was, that Mr. Morris had to lead a bride to the altar the morning after the assault. The bridegroom was felled to the ground by the defendant, who expressed an [illegible] wish that Mr. Morris might have to exhibit a black eye at church. It was said that certain delicate matters had led to this affair, and Mr. Paynter directed the defendant to put in sureties for his appearance at the Sessions.

Marie Taglioni, the most graceful of dancers, has gone to Paris from her villa on the Lake of Como. She has been induced to revisit the scene of her former triumphs by the praises bestowed by a portion of the French press on a débutante, Mlle. Livry, who selected *La Sylphide* for her first appearance, and was asserted by those veracious prints to equal the great *ballerina*. So she went to Paris to judge for herself. The ladies of the *corps de ballet* invited her to a grand banquet, which took place on the 20th. Only a few privileged members of the stronger sex were present.

The body of Ali Ghalib Pacha has been found on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. His jewels were all delivered up by the finder—a [illegible], who received a reward of 100,000 piastres, of which 30,000 were paid by the Pacha's mother, and the rest by his widow. Within a few hours after the discovery of the corpse, it was carried to the new tomb of Reschid Pacha, which Ali Ghalib and his brothers had recently erected in honor of their father. His widow is to go back to the Imperial Harem.

Mr. Albert Smith arrived in London on Sunday, the 21st, after an absence of less than four months, during which period he has been to Canton and back. He is in excellent health and spirits. Before leaving Hong Kong he gave a selection from his Mont Blanc entertainment, for the benefit of the native [illegible], realized for them upwards of £2,000. The result was that he was seized upon by the Chinese, and borne in triumphal procession round the city.

An attempt to poison Madame Ristori, is mentioned in a letter from Parma. This villainous act took place at Reggio, in the Modenese territory, where she played a part in which a poisoned bowl was to be quaffed. Genuine poison had been infused into the mimic draught of hellebore, which the acuteness of her senses gave her warning not to swallow.

It is expected that the consecration of the Rev. George Hills, the newly-appointed Bishop of British Columbia, will take place before Christmas; but the reverend gentleman has announced his retirement from the ministry of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth. Miss Burdett Coutts endowed this bishopric with £15,000, a munificent act which probably led to the creation of the see.

A letter from Compiègne says: "Every day the guests at the palace assemble in one of the drawing rooms a little before dinner. The Emperor and Empress enter just before the time for sitting at table, and, after speaking a few words to some of the party, proceed towards the dining-room, followed by the party, in the order indicated by the chamberlains."

The historian Michelet has published his long looked-for work, entitled *L'Amour*; it is [illegible] sophical, divested of the bitterness of his last book, *Priests, Women and Families*, and taking a wide range of the mutual relations of sex. It has already an extensive demand, and is somewhat higher in its tone than Balzac's *Physiologie du Mariage*.

The club of Rue de Grammont, is the most exclusive and oldest fashionable union in Paris, and is now the arena of a violent struggle between English visitors to Paris and English members. They have been blackballing each other systematically, but the Britishers, having summoned reinforcements from London, have defeated the [illegible].

Two sons of the Archduchess of Russia, widow of the Duc de Leuchtenberg (son of Prince Eugene Beauharnais), are also in Piedmont, and about to leave for a Winter in Rome. By this connection the Imperial House of Romanoff is allied to the grandson of Josephine, now occupant of the Imperial throne of France.

The municipality of Venice have set up in their Council room, old palace of the Doges, a marble bust of Sebastian Cabot. This proceeding has been suggested by the late statue erected at Genoa to Columbus, and shows that the old rivalry between the two Italian Republics is not extinct.

The young Count de Chartres, second son of the late Duchess d'Orleans, having entered a Piedmontese regiment, his brother, Count de Paris, has gone to Turin to visit him, and thence goes on a visit to his uncle, the Duke de Montpensier, at Madrid.

Baron Franchetti, banker, of Leghorn, whose son married a daughter of Baron Anselme de Rothschild, of Vienna, has established himself at Turin. The King has conferred on M. Franchetti the title of baron.

A Paris letter says: "There is much talk in the Paris *salons* of a very curious letter written by Lord Brougham on the subject of the prosecution of Count Montalembert—a prosecution which finds no favor with the celebrated English jurist."

An English paper says: "Mr. Barber, whose tragic history is known to every newspaper reader, is getting a fair practice as a solicitor, and may be often seen at the law courts engaged in the business of his profession."

The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Owen took place at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Nov. 21. The inhabitants testified their respect for the deceased by closing their shops; many of them followed the remains.

Miss Burdett Coutts having presented a life-boat to the seamen of Sunderland, it was on the 19th of November taken in procession through the streets of the town by the tars, and placed in a new life-boat house, built by public subscription.

A rumor has been current that the Emperor of Russia will positively, in the Spring, pay a visit to the Court of France; but before doing so, he will return that which the Prince Regent of Prussia made him at Warsaw.

The design of Lord Murray to erect in Edinburgh a monument to his ancestor, the poet Allan Ramsay, is approaching realization. It is to be executed in marble, of quality similar to that of Sir Walter Scott's statue in the Edinburgh monument.

A stirring but troubled spirit has just been ordered out of Berlin—Ivan Golovine, a name not unknown in Russian politics. The gentleman objects to his removal.

Prince Lothaire, youngest son of Prince Metternich, has lately entered on a public career in Austria. Baron de Bach, Minister of the Interior, has attached him to the press division of his department.

Ida Pfeiffer's *Journey to Madagascar* will be published, according to the last will of the author, by her son, Oscar Pfeiffer, who lives at Rio Janeiro, a pianist.

Admiral Putiatine, who negotiated the Russian treaty with China, has just passed through Paris on his way to St. Petersburg; before leaving he had an interview at Compiègne with the Emperor.

M. de Bourqueney has arrived at Paris with the dead bodies of his wife and newly-born infant, which he will convey to Blois for interment. It is rumored that he will not return to Vienna as Ambassador.

The health of the Marquis of Dalhousie is failing so fast that his medical attendants hesitate advising him to risk seeking a warmer climate.

The Mayor of Cork has issued a formal proclamation against a lecture which Signor Gavazzi had announced.

Mr. Bowyer, M. P., is to be installed by Cardinal Wiseman, at the desire of the Pope, as a Knight Hospitaller, the first in England since the Reformation.

M. Fargin-Fayolle, the political prisoner who lately escaped from a hospital, has got safely out of France.

Two Russian merchants, MM. Garoline and Baranoff, have offered a prize of one thousand silver roubles for the best history of the Grand Duchy of Finland.

Don Modesto Lafuente, author of a history of Spain, has received the Grand Cross of Isabel the Catholic from the Queen's own hands.

A statue of Peter the Hermit was inaugurated in the gardens of the old monastery of Neumoustier, at Huy, in Belgium, in which monastery he died.

M. Meyerbeer's new work, without a chorus, provisionally called "Dinorah," has been put into study at the Opera Comique, Paris.

M. Berlioz is said to have finished the grand opera on the Siege of Troy, for which he himself has written the libretto.

A lady named Casters has just bequeathed a sum of 75,000f. to the seminary at Bayeux for educating young men destined for the priesthood.

The King of Wurtemberg has left Marseilles for Nice.

A monument is being erected at Dordrecht to the late Ary Scheffer.

The house of Rothschild has formed a branch establishment at St. Petersburg.

M. David's "Last Days of Herculaneum" is in rehearsal at the Grand Opera.

Clerks' Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I would wish to state, through your valuable columns, that there are many clerks out of employment in this City, and that they are continually swindled by pretended employment offices, and who have families depending upon them for support. To avoid imposition by unprincipled persons, it would be well to organize a "Clerks' Protective Association" to obtain employment and aid for the poor and destitute. It would, in a great measure, alleviate the present wants of many, and stop the swindling operations of intelligence offices. A BOOKKEEPER.

Repairs Needed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please agitate the question in your paper, "Whether it will not be advisable to take a subscription in order to put a new roof on Tammany Hall," as I judge the present one must be in a very leaky condition, from the manner in which the "Bucktails" were drowned out on Tuesday last. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Benjamin Shuman, of Providence, R. I., has arrived in Rochester in pursuit of [illegible] property, which he alleges was stolen by a man in his employ at Albany, some time since, [illegible] named Solomon Parsons. Mr. Shuman [illegible] have, also, papers authorizing the [illegible] of Parsons to Providence [illegible] and charge. [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Waterbury Brass Company vs. The New-York and Brooklyn Brass Company.—This case was submitted to the Jury this afternoon, having occupied the Court during the entire week. The action is brought to recover damages for the infringement of a patent issued to Hiram W. Hayden, for improvements in machinery for making brass kettles, by stretching a disk of metal on a proper form or former, by the application of a proper tool operating on the disk while revolving with and against the form.

The machine consists of a piece of iron, of the shape and size of the inside of the kettle, and made to revolve from 300 to 600 times a minute, and to which, at the bottom, the flat disk of brass, or blank, is firmly attached by a clamp. At the side of the form is a slide rest, running parallel with the side of the form, and carrying a small fixed tool or roller, which is brought up against the revolving blank, and gradually carried up the side of the form, rolling the disk into the proper shape, and making it thinner from the centre to the edge. Different forms could be used in the machine, to give kettles of different shapes.

The defendants claimed under a subsequent patent issued to Mary Cannon, administratrix of John Cannon. The form on which the disk was pressed was similar in both machines, and the tool which operated upon it was similar, except that in the Hayden patent it was held against the form by a fixed pin, while it traveled on the slide rest up the side of the form, but in the Cannon patent it was held against the form by a workman holding firmly one arm of a lever.

This was claimed not to be an infringement upon the plaintiff's patent, but a new and useful improvement, in that it combined the hand lever with the slide rest, thus enabling the workman, as was claimed, to change or vary the pressure of the roller instantly, if required by any hardness in the blank or any unevenness in the form.

The defendants, moreover, alleged that the invention of Hayden was not new, but was substantially the same as a machine for making basins operated several years previous by Mr. Bullard, of Medway, Mass. In that machine the blank was firmly clamped by its edge between two rings of metal, which were then forced down upon a form of iron until the blank had adapted itself nearly to the shape of the form, when another piece of mechanism was put in operation, by which the basin was revolved under a roller, from centre to edge, to give it a perfect shape.

The amount of metal manufactured by the defendants was agreed upon between the parties at upwards of [illegible] pounds.

The case was summed up by Mr. Keller for defendants, and by Mr. Stoughton for the plaintiffs.

Judge Ingersoll charged the Jury that there were four questions to be considered:

First—What does the patent to Hayden purport to grant?

Second—Was the grant a valid grant of a right?

Third—Have the defendants infringed upon any such grant?

Fourth—If so, what damages have the plaintiffs sustained?

That as to the first question, which was one of law, to be decided by the Court, he should charge them that the patent did not grant the several parts or any part of the machinery by which the combination referred to is called into action and made to perform its office; that the grant was the application of a rotary metallic form or mould, or successive forms or moulds in combination with a proper tool or tools, roller or rollers, sustained, moved and directed in a proper manner by competent means, for the purpose of operating upon a blank so as to reduce it gradually from the centre to the edge, at the same time forming it with straight sides by successive stages, into a complete kettle.

That as to the second question, whether the grant of this combination was a valid one, he should charge them that it was, if the means used to produce the result were new and useful. That on the evidence the result was very useful, as by means of this process, the kettles made by the old processes of hammering and stamping, had been entirely driven out of market; that the patent issued to Hayden was prima facie evidence that his combination was new, and must control the question unless countervailed by the defendants' evidence; that in the patent issued to Cannon, the means used by Hayden were admitted to be new and were expressly excepted from the claim; that it must be admitted on the evidence that the means used in the Hayden patent were new, unless the same combination of means to produce the same or a similar result were found in the Bullard machine; that in that machine the tool did not aid in making the shape, but in smoothing and finishing the basin after the shape was made without the aid of the tool; that it was for the Jury to say whether the two devices of the tool and the former, acting in combination, which never did nor could produce the result by the means stated in the patent, was a combination of the same means, which, under the Hayden patent, did produce the result; that if they were then the novelty of the Hayden invention was overthrown.

That whether the defendants had infringed was also a question of fact for the Jury; but that they must understand that if the defendants used the means secured by the plaintiffs' patent, it was an infringement, although they may have also used another device, not patented to the plaintiffs; and that it is not necessary that the defendants' machine should be exactly like the plaintiffs', but it is an infringement if the defendants' device is substantially like that of the plaintiffs.

That as to the question of damages, if the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, the Jury must take into consideration the difference between the cost of manufacturing the amount of metal used by the defendants, by the old process and by the new, and also the difference in the value of the articles manufactured.

The Jury, after an absence of about half an hour, brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $6,182 22¼, being just half a cent more than the plaintiffs had claimed.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Parsons; for defendants, Mr. Keller and Mr. Gifford.

A Grand Jury was summoned for this morning, and was empannelled—after which, Judge Ingersoll proceeded to charge them, referring to the various offences which would come before them, dwelling particularly upon the offences connected with the Slave-trade. He also called their attention to the accommodations for the confinement of prisoners held by the Marshal, with reference to the escape of certain of them, saying that the Government had been remiss in making due provision for them, as in many other matters connected with the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dec. 13.

Before Judge Slosson.

Samuel S. Slater vs. Fernando Wood.—This is an action growing out of the police riot of June 16, 1857. The plaintiff was and still is one of the Metropolitan Police. On the above mentioned day he was detailed as one of a squad of fifty men to aid Coroner Perry in arresting Fernando Wood, then Mayor, on a warrant issued by Recorder James M. Smith against Wood, for forcibly ejecting Daniel D. Conover from the office of the Street Commissioner. Mr. Conover had been appointed to that office by Governor King. Mr. Wood refused to recognize the appointment, choosing to hold that the Metropolitan Police Law, under which the appointment was made, was unconstitutional, and refusing to obey it, until it should be declared valid and binding by the Court of Appeals. Accordingly he caused Mr. Conover to be forcibly ejected, in defiance of the statute, and the Governor's appointment. For this act, as already stated, a warrant was issued to arrest him, and it was placed in a Coroner's hands for execution, inasmuch as the Sheriff was an accomplice of the Mayor and a co-defendant in the action. Coroner Perry, together with Captain Sebring of the Metropolitan Police force, headed the force of 50 men which marched up to the back steps of the City Hall. The edifice was, however, garrisoned by some 700 or 800 men of the old Police under the orders and directions of Mayor Wood, together with a large volunteer force of roughs and fighting men, and a severe conflict ensued in which the Metropolitans were beaten down, and many of them severely injured. Among those hurt, was the plaintiff, Slater, who was beaten to the ground with a club, four of his teeth knocked out, his head badly cut, his knee injured, and so forth. He seeks damages from the defendant, Fernando Wood, whom he seeks to hold personally responsible, on the ground that the old Police acted under Wood's orders and direction in resisting the law and making the attack.

The trial commenced this morning. Nearly two hours were spent in impanneling a jury—a considerable number being challenged and rejected for cause, and several peremptorily. The Court-room was crowded. Mr. Wood was present, sitting by the side of his counsel. The case is still on. For plaintiff, David Dudley Field; for defendant, Judge Dean and Charles O'Conor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 13.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

William F. Mott vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was an action for damages caused to the buildings of the plaintiff in Vandewater-street, by the illegal change of grade of Vandewater-street in the summer of 1853. The plaintiff introduced evidence to show that the grade was changed without the consent of the owners of property on the line, as required by [illegible] of 1852. He also proved damages to his property by such change of grade.

The Jury, under the charge of the Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,600 27.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Willard & Howe. For defendants, E. Busteed and S. P. Andrews.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Counsel for Mr. Lasalle, proprietor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, stated to the Court, yesterday, that his client pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with publishing an advertisement of the Havana lottery in the columns of that journal, and was proceeding to argue that as the lottery was conducted in a foreign country, no offence against the laws of the State had been committed, when the Recorder interrupted him, and said that he would hear his argument on the last Friday in the term, as business of a pressing nature was now before him. Counsel immediately acquiesced, and withdrew with Mr. Lasalle.

It was expected that the important case of Moses Herrick, charged with receiving immense quantities of stolen goods, would have been proceeded with yesterday, but owing to the sickness of the principal witness it was postponed.

Wm. H. Morton pleaded guilty to a charge of re- [illegible] ... was sentenced to the City Prison.

[illegible] ... valued at $80, the property of Wm. Peck. Found guilty. Sentence reserved.

Edward Bradford and Wm. Bennett, two youths, were charged by a courtesan, named Delia Lockwood, with highway robbery. They attacked her, she said, at 10 o'clock at night, at the corner of Greenwich and Canal streets, and took from her a handkerchief containing upwards of $15. Upon cross-examination her statement seemed scarcely worthy of belief, and after the testimony for the defence had proved the good character of the accused, and the very bad character of the accuser, the Recorder cautioned the Jury to weigh well what credit was due to the plaintiff. If her testimony was credible, there could be no question of the prisoners' guilt, but could they believe her statements? For his part he did not think many of them worthy of much credit. The punishment for such a crime was so severe that nothing but evidence which was positive, clear and straightforward, should be allowed to have weight. If any doubt intervened, it was the duty of the Jury to give the prisoners the benefit of it. Without leaving their seats, the Jury acquitted the defendants, and the Court adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West.

The wills of the following deceased persons were offered for probate:

Eliza Ann Geer, citation returnable Jan. 24, 1859.
Mary A. Sexton, citation returnable Dec. 17, 1858.
Carl G. Geschede, citation returnable Jan. 25, 1859.
Helen De Fr—s, citation returnable Dec. 20, 1858.
Emily Jane Handy, citation returnable Dec. 24, 1858.
Mary C. Tingle, citation returnable Dec. 20, 1858.
Edward Harrison May, citation returnable Jan. 31, '59.
Dominick Wyscheck, citation returnable Jan. 31, '59.

The will of Timothy Alden was also offered for probate, citation returnable Jan. 31, 1859. The testator was the patentee of a machine for setting and distributing type. Letters patent were issued to him during the past year by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. It is expected that the patent will prove to be valuable. The deceased also held patents for other inventions, and among them one for street-sweeping.

The wills of Bridget Bradly, Sarah A. Cline and Richard Baker, were severally admitted to probate.

The will of William Floyd, Jr., deceased, came on before the Surrogate this morning, and the contestant, who is the father of the deceased, filed an answer setting forth that the deceased was not a resident or inhabitant of this county, and denying the jurisdiction of the Surrogate to take proof of the will. The issue now to be tried is the fact of residence or non-residence, which is a preliminary question to be disposed of before entering upon the merits of the case. Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A. W. Bradford, Esq., for executrix; Peter Y. Cutler, Esq., for contestant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	40	—	40
Flour, bbls	626	2,494	2,886	6,006
Wheat, bushels	—	—	5,800	5,800
Corn, bushels	—	—	4,950	4,950
Provisions, pkgs	117	1,921	—	2,038
Whisky, bbls	62	162	—	224

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day comprised 150 bags Rio, at 11c.@11½c., and 1,200 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—The market is less active; prices are sustained. Sales to-day 2,600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Middling, ℔ lb	12	12	12¼	12¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12½	12½	13	13

DYEWOODS—Sales in Boston, 250 tons St. Domingo, at $12 75 ℔ ton, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens quietly for most kinds of State and Western Flour. The inquiry is moderate from the home trade, and is quite tame from shippers. Prices are essentially unaltered; sales 7,200 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$3 65@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 4 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 25

Canadian is quiet at former rates; sales 300 bbls. at $5 10@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request, at old figures; sales 1,650 bbls. at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly dealt in, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 5,000 bushels, in small lots, including very inferior to prime White Southern, the former at $1 20; good Red do. at $1 22; and damaged to ordinary do.do. at $1@$1 15 ℔ bush. Corn is less active, and is buoyant. Sales 17,500 bushels at 76c.@77c. for mixed Western, in store and afloat; 76c. for new White Southern, 75c.@78c. for new Yellow Jersey; 78c. for new Yellow Southern; 83c. for old White Southern, and 85c.@86c. for old Yellow do. ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are quiet at former rates. Oats are less inquired for, and prices are less firm. Included in the sales were 14,500 bushels Canada, at 54c.@55½c. ℔ bushel. We quote Canada at 54c.@55½c.; Western, 53c.@55c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 46c.@49c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 185 bales, in bond, at 7¼c., cash, and 7¾c., 6 months.

HAY—North River has been very moderately dealt in, to-day, at 55c.@60c. for shipment, and 65c.@75c., for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 2,400 bales Manila, half to arrive, at 6¼c.@6⅜c. ℔ lb., 8 months' credit; also, 86 bales Jute at $82 50 ℔ ton., 6 months' credit.

HIDES.—The trade of the week, Mr. H. D. Hull notices thus: "The receipts this week have been large, and the market languid, as most of the trade have supplied the immediate necessities of their tanners, and are not disposed to anticipate their future wants, unless at a material reduction in price. The decline has been equal to ½c. on all descriptions except Buenos Ayres, which have fallen off 1c. ℔ lb. The greater decline on the latter description was owing chiefly to their having been run up by a speculative movement to fully ½c. above their relative value. The demand from the trade, though not large, is fair, and fully up to the average for the season. The excessive receipts, however, have a depressing influence on the market. The stock is liberal, and a better assortment than we have had for some time past. Green Salted Hides, both Foreign and Domestic, are in good request, at full rates. The receipts from the West come in very sparingly. Upper Leather Stock of all descriptions is active, and prices tending upward. The Wet Salted Paras, ex. "Deming," as will be noted below, brought 1c. ℔ lb. over the previous sale of the same kind of Hide. Our receipts from the South, a large portion of which go into Upper Leather, are still very light. Receipts have been 95,424 Hides from Foreign Ports. Total Foreign and coastwise, 105,571 Hides. Import since 1st inst. has been 101,327 Foreign, and 10,388 coastwise. Total, 111,715 Hides. Sales during the week have been 56,087 Hides. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 76,900, (same time last year 370,400—year before, 6,725.) 1,232 Singapore Buffalo, 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, 9,300 Buenos Ayres, and 1,000 Orinoco Kips. The stocks include 25,000 dry Buenos Ayres; 700 dry Rio Grande; 28,700 dry Orinoco; 300 dry Chagres, &c.; 200 dry Salt Chili; 2,760 Salt Bahia; 6,600 dry Porto Cabello; 300 dry Maracaibo; 5,600 dry Truxillo; 5,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1,400 dry West Indies; 1,232 dry Singapore Buffaloes; 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 1,000 dry Orinoco Kips; 9,300 dry Buenos Ayres Kips.

LEATHER—The movements and the sales, during the week, Mr. Hull reviews thus: "The market continues active, with sales about equal to the receipts, and prices are well sustained and steady. Manufacturers buy with much confidence, and are now preparing for the Spring trade, expecting a revival of the activity which was manifest in the shoe business until the Fall of '57. The receipts of both Oak and Hemlock are fair, but as the stock is light, and chiefly inferior tannages, buyers find some difficulty in supplying themselves with suitable stock. Oak remains steady and firm, without any change in prices. Upper in rough is scarce and much sought after. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for Banding 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 23½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 23c.@23½c., Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Damaged, poor, all weights, 14c.@18c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c., on 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are held with more firmness, but are quiet.

IRON—Is in limited demand at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 680 bbls. New-Orleans at 30c.@36c., and 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at old rates; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 48c.@48½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are moderately inquired for at full prices; 12,500 gallons Linseed were sold, mainly at 60c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues depressed, and prices favor buyers. Sales, 2,250 bbls. in lots, at $17 65@$17 75 (nominally) for old Mess; $18@$18 25 for new Mess; $18 for new Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, in March; $16 for do., deliverable, seller's option, in March and April; $18 for do. deliverable, also seller's option, in June; and $14@$14 25 (nominally) for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9½c.; Sides, 8½c.@9c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. 25,000 lbs. Rough sides were sold on private terms. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is in slack request at drooping prices. Sales 620 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11⅝c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at former quotations; sales, to-day, 180 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 75@$10 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to good State, and 23c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of only small lots at $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEED—Sales in Boston [illegible] Calcutta Linseed to arrive, at [illegible] at the latter rate.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate and sales since our last have comprised only 330 hhds. Cuba at 6⅛c.@6⅞c., chiefly at 6¼c.; 75 hhds. New-Orleans at 7½c.@7¾c.; 300 boxes Havana at [illegible]; [illegible] of Pernambuco at about 5¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. at 10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef at 4s. 3d.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Bremen 20 tons measurement Goods, at [illegible].

At a special meeting of the Manchester Chess Club, called in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, it was resolved: "That this meeting, while recognizing Mr. Staunton's right to decline any chess challenge which he might find inconvenient and incompatible with his other engagements, deems it proper (inasmuch as Lord Lyttelton has only just felt himself at liberty to answer in his private capacity Mr. Morphy's appeal to him as President of the British Chess Association) to declare its full concurrence in the opinion expressed by Lord Lyttelton in his letter to Mr. Morphy of the 3d inst., that in all fairness and considerateness Mr. Staunton should have told Mr. Morphy, long before he did, that he declined the proposed match. That copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Morphy, Mr. Staunton, and the editor of the *Illustrated London News, &c.*"

The *Peninsular Correspondence* of the 16th of November has the following: "The fact of the sending of the Spanish fleet to cruise before Vera Cruz and Tampico has lost much of its importance since it is known that its orders are limited to the protection of the lives and property of Spanish subjects, and that no land forces are on board. The news that the Government of the United States have determined upon increasing their naval forces in these latitudes has given rise to much speculation."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Mount Vernon Association have the honor to announce that a GRAND FESTIVAL will be given in this City, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, composed of DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS, OPERATIC CONCERTS, TABLEAU VIVANTS, A GRAND BAL and A CONCERT A LA MUSARD, given in the SALLE DE BAL, combined in one intellectual carnival, being a free-will offering of Art at the Home and Tomb of Washington, and to preserve the only National Shrine in America.

The most eminent and worthy of our New-York families have given their patronage to our enterprise. Lists of these names are published as fast as received.

The Committee have the honor to announce that the following distinguished artists have kindly proffered their valuable services for the MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL:

OPERATIC ARTISTS.
Mme. COLSON, LUCY ESCOTT,
Mons. COLSON, Mr. DURAND,
BERNARDI, &c., &c., &c.

DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
MATILDA HERON, Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR,
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, DION BOURCICAULT,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,

and the following ladies and gentlemen from WALLACK'S THEATRE, have also, in the most cordial manner, given their cooperation, and will appear by the kind permission of Mr. J. W. WALLACK:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. DYOTT, Mr. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. H. B. PHILIPS, Mr. SLOAN,
Mrs. HOEY,
Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. SLOAN,
Mrs. GRATTAN,

and, by permission of Messrs. OLWINE and MOORE, the following ladies and gentlemen from BURTON'S THEATRE:

Miss JULIA DAILY, Miss ADA CLIFTON,
CARROLL HICKS, Mrs. H. C. JORDAN,
WAYNE OLWINE, Mr. J. MOORE,
M. D. WHITING, Mr. H. C. JORDAN,
&c., &c., &c.

And the following COMPANIES OF MINSTRELS have also, in the handsomest manner, tendered their services: CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, and BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

A full and tasteful distribution will be made of our noble resources; and while we feel confident that the public will need no incentive to partake largely of the intellectual feast beyond the merits of the entertainment, few will visit the festival without bearing constantly in their breasts the pleasant sense that each is contributing a son's mite towards maintaining inviolate the home and tomb of the American who was born childless that the nation might call him Father.

The Committee beg leave to submit the following SCALE OF PRICES:

A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person ... $3 00
Single ticket to the Ball ... 2 00
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening ... 1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of ... 25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

Tickets for the Festival may be obtained at the following places:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,
Royal Phelps', Gwynne & Day's,
Howland & Aspinwall's, Wm. Hall & Son's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival, Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's, Genin's Bazaar,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s,
Brooks and Brothers', Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.,
Wallack's Theatre, Sibell's,
D. H. Leeds', Scharfenberg & Luis'.

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International, Stevens House, Brevoort House, Lafarge.

And at the principal office, Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Festival will be transacted.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
NINTH WEEK OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee ... Mr. Jefferson
Lord Dundreary ... Mr. Sothern
Coyle ... Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott ... Mr. Couldock
Binney ... Mr. Peters
Lieut. Vernon ... Mr. Levick
Florence Trenchard ... Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington ... Miss Mary Wells
Augusta ... } her daughters, { Miss Effie Germon
Georgiana ... } { Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith ... Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

Sir Hickory Heartycheer ... Mr. Burnett
Mr. Wildoates Heartycheer ... Levick
Gaiters, valet to Wildoates ... Peters
Maggie McFarlane, the Bonnie Fish Wife, Miss McCarthy
With songs, "Caller Herring," and "Coming thro' the Rye."

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets ... 50 cents | Children ... 25 cents
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st. ... 25 cents
Private boxes ... $5 | Orchestra seats secured ... $1
THE GREAT RAVEL COMPANY
and
YRCA MATHIAS
but four nights longer.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
second time of BIANCO.
Gabriel ... as ... Bianco
The ballet of KATY,
by Yrca Mathias, Lina Windel, Miss Frances, François Ravel, Mons. Mathias.
THE TIGHT ROPE,
by Marietta Zanfretta and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
THE WOMAN OF THE WORLD;
OR, A PEEP AT THE
VICES AND VIRTUES OF COUNTRY AND CITY LIFE.
Also, on the same night, a new Drama, entitled the
PIRATE'S LEGACY.
The whole to conclude with the Comedietta of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 14.
First night of an entire new play from the popular story in the New-York Ledger, entitled
RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Richard Hoffman ... Mr. G. Boniface
Jack Manders, a London Arab ... Mr. G. L. Fox
Lilian ... Miss F. Herring
Boxes and parquette 25 cents; pit 12 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commences at 7¼.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns ... Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 14,
To commence with, for the first time,
THE FRENCH CONSCRIPT.
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 600 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving coaches, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at 600 Broadway, 1st floor, room 2. Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.—UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.—Third week of the ZAVISTOWSKI PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, the spectacular pantomime, compressed into one tableau, THE ARAB GIRL. Nirine, the infant Alice; Azriel, La Petite Emmeline. Song by Little Fred. The operetta of [illegible], by the "Wood Juvenile Comedians." The new comic Antomime called THE BIRTHDAY. The Aquaria, Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.
LAST SOIREE MUSICALE
of the series,
AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1858.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
Signa. CAIROLI, Prima Donna,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone.
Messrs. J. S. MANDER and T. SCHALL HALLEN, Conductors.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Duetto, "Lucia"—Donizetti ... Signa. Cairoli and Sig. Bernardi
"Bonnie wee Wife,"—Balfe—Miller ... Mr. Simpson
Grand Fantasia, "Moise"—Thalberg ... Arthur Napoleon
Cavatina—Lucia, "Regnava nel silenzio," Donizetti ... Signa. Cairoli
Barcarole, "Don Sebastian"—Donizetti ... Sig. Bernardi
"Jerusalem," Grand Fantasie Triumphale ... Gottschalk ... Arthur Napoleon

PART SECOND.
Trio, "I Lombardi" ... Verdi
Signa. Cairoli, Mr. Simpson and Sig. Bernardi.
Andante del 3° Concerto—Henz. Reveil des Fées—Prudent ... Arthur Napoleon
Cavatina, "Come into the Garden, Maud"—Balfe ... Mr. Simpson
"Ah! non giunge," La Sonnambula—Bellini ... Signa. Cairoli
"L'Eclair," Romanza—Halevy ... Sig. Bernardi
Second Grand Concert Polka—Wallace ... Arthur Napoleon

Admission ... $1
Ticket to admit a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $2
Doors open at 7½. Soirée commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets will be on sale at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', [illegible], and at the door.

GREAT FAIR
AT
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The Society for the care of the Aged and Infirm—Institution in West 42d-st.—have leased, for six days, the ENTIRE GROUND FLOOR Of Mr. Niblo's Buildings, and will open the most extensive Fair, on the 20th inst., of the kind ever known—showing the finest specimens of art and mechanical ability, together with the genius of ladies in fancy work and useful articles. These specimens will be on exhibition, with the name of the producer affixed.

It will vary some from the Fairs of the American Institute, or of the Union now exhibiting, in not awarding premiums, and all the stock will be on sale—the funds being all appropriated to the above object.

Committees have been for a year past engaged in procuring specimens, and have met with GREAT SUCCESS.

Persons wishing to contribute articles, will please send them to the back entrance of Niblo's Garden, (on Crosby-st.,) on Monday morning, Dec. 20. The Committee of Supervision will receive them.

While the Exhibition will afford satisfaction to spectators, there will be a fine opportunity to contribute to the relief of the Aged and Infirm, in the purchase of HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Please delay your purchases until you visit the Fair. All goods will be sold at REGULAR RETAIL PRICES.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. Can be obtained at the Methodist Book-Rooms, No. 200 Mulberry-st; Messrs. Hall & Son's Music store, corner Park-place and Broadway; C. C. Leigh's China store, No. 351 Broadway; M. W. Dodd, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway; S. Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; J. L. Van Buskirk, No. 220 Greenwich-st., and of the Managers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.
The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building NO. 620 BROADWAY, has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the GALLERY OF FINE ARTS is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.

Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, has been fixed upon for THE OPENING NIGHT, on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well-arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.

By order of the Board of Managers.
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By C. H. FOX, FRANK BROWER, (first appearance,) G. WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, E. WARDEN, and the entire company.
To conclude with the much admired, new and original combination, entitled SOUTHERN LIFE, illustrated by ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 12x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

GREAT FAT CATTLE SHOW,
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Fat Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry must be entered and located on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 6th av. and 39th-st. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine.
The great moral drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with Little CORDELIA HOWARD, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD, and the great stock company.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—THE FIFTH ANnual Fair will open at Lyric Hall No. 765 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue through the three following days. The managers promise an excellent assortment of articles, with Toys, Hingham Wooden Ware, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the City.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-fourth Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society will be celebrated at the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock. Professor George W. Greene will deliver the address, on *The Life and Genius of Thomas Crawford.*
SAMUEL OSGOOD,
BENJAMIN ROBERT WINTHROP,
GEORGE HENRY MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and the German Hebrew Benevolent Society, of the City of New-York, will celebrate their joint anniversary, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1858. Dinner on table at 6 o'clock. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, President H. B. S., No. 118 Nassau-st. J. SELIGMAN, President G. H. B. S., No. 32 Vesey-st. H. ARONSON, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, No. 13 Dey-st.
A. LAZARUS, } Secretaries.
L. COSHLAND, }

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the First Presbyterian Church, (Henry-st.) An essay will be read by A. Woodruff, Esq. Subject: *Moral Character in its relation to National Prosperity.* The public generally are invited to attend.
GEORGE H. NOYES,
Chairman Committee on Lectures and Meetings.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Union will hold their semi-monthly meeting on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall. The subject for discussion will be—*Boys' Meetings and Truant Children.* All who feel interested are requested to attend.
RICHARD WARREN, President.
F. BONNEAU, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' Club meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 14th, at NOON. Subjects—*Winter treatment of manures; Effect of Winter on Clay and Sandy Soils, ridged in the Fall of the Year; Sorghum and Corn compared as Winter Fodder.* Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

$100 REWARD.—A YOUNG LADY LEFT HER home in this City on Saturday morning. She was of small stature, full habit, had dark hair and eyes, and aquiline nose. She wore a white silk hat, plaid wool shawl, purple silk flounced skirt, and carried with her a small willow basket; was about eighteen years of age. The above reward will be given for any information leading to her recovery, and the gratitude of her anxious and justly alarmed friends. Address INCOGNITO, Box No. 186, Times Office.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

CARD ENGRAVING—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more durable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOS. 57 AND 59 CATHARINE-STREET.
CLOSING SALE
OF
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND RAGLANS.
Broadway styles at Catharine-st. prices.
LOOK AT THEM.
H. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.,
On MONDAY, Dec. 13,
WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION ON THE ANNEXED ARTICLES:
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL LONG SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
BROWN BEAVER RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
BROWN BEAVER CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT RAGLANS reduced 30 per cent.
DOESKIN CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
ESQUIMAUX CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
FELT CLOAKS reduced 30 per cent.
IN RICH DRESS GOODS
WE OFFER
A full assortment of
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES, at 1s. per yard.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 7c., worth 1s. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTS, ext. wide, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
RICH PARAMATTAS, ext. wide, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d. per yard.
H. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their DRESS GOODS, &c.
A large and good assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
DE LAINES,
And OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Prices are no guide unless the goods are seen, but all are about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF CLOAKS,
for the balance of the season,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
They would call special attention to their stock of
RICH VELVET CLOAKS,
and also to
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
for the evening and Opera.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, from this time until the 1st of January, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are put up in Dresses, marked in plain figures, and a separate counter devoted to them.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased the entire
STOCK OF AN IMPORTER
retiring from business,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST,
are now prepared to offer
Lace Curtains ... from $3 to $25 per pair.
Muslin Curtains ... from $1 50 to $7 per pair.
Also,
DRAPERY MUSLIN.
A fine assortment, at proportionably low prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS AND FURS
AT BARGAINS,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS,
ELEGANT SABLE FURS,
ELEGANT MINK FURS,
ELEGANT ERMINE FURS,
At 25 Per Cent.
BELOW FORMER PRICES,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY REDUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
SCARFS, &c., &c.,
for Christmas presents.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

BROCATELS.
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED REPS,
TAPESTRIES,
Now offering by
PATON & CO.,
At very greatly reduced prices.
Curtains and Furniture Materials
Of every description.
(Fresh new goods.)
Lace Curtains and Cornices
From auction,
At equally low rates.
For three weeks only,
To close the year's business.
No. 341 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Will offer, on MONDAY, the 13th inst.,
Application Point Sets, all trimmed ... for $8 and upward.
Application Point Collars ... for $2 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Sets, all trimmed ... for $17 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Collars ... for $3 50 and upward.
Point à l'Aguille Handkerchiefs ... for $25 and upward.
Also,
Chantilly Veils, Points, Flounces, Mantillas and Capes,
Paris Embroideries, in the latest styles.
The above goods are just received, and will be found 25 per cent. below usual prices.

AT RICHMOND'S,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The whole of our rich stock of Embroideries and Laces reduced in price fully 25 per cent. For instance, French Embroidered Sets, new shapes, wide sleeves, regular price $12, now $4. Collars worth 10s., now 4s. Real Point Lace Sets $25, formerly $30. Handkerchiefs, Black Thread Capes, Valenciennes Laces, from 1s. a yard up. All colors in real Shetland Wool Veils, 3s. Bajou's best Kid Gloves 63 cents a pair. Kid Gauntlets and Woolen Gloves cheap. RICHMOND'S, No. 587 Broadway.

BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.
BLACK RAGLANS AND BONNETS.
On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEADDRESSES,
and a great variety of fancy articles at cost price.
N. B.— W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of
HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
A very choice selection of Ladies' Dress Caps and Head-dresses, just received for the Holidays. Morning and Illusion Goods, infants' caps, &c., difficult to beat for style and beauty.

IMPORTANT.—DAVID CLARKE, NO. 643 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st., having bought from the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, No. 40 6th-av., the choice of their entire stock, consisting of Rich Embroideries, Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c., &c., among which may be found many goods suitable for Holiday Presents, it is now offered at an immense reduction in price.
We would also call the attention of ladies to the styles and prices of Illusion and Lace Goods of our own manufacture. A splendid assortment of Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, &c., is now exhibited in the show-room, and all orders promptly and tastefully executed.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, late of McCORMACK & SIMPSON, having identified his interests with D. CLARKE, would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he will be prepared to offer them great inducements by giving him an early call at the above address.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle and well made, $1 25; 12 springs, $1 50, and 15 springs, $2; children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $6 per doz., 11 springs, $11, and 13 springs for $15 per doz. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

DRY GOODS.—FALL AND WINTER GOODS will be sold off at reduced prices. Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Merinoes, DeLaines, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES', CHILdren's and Infants' Clothing, ready-made Linen and Undergarments, Robes de Chambre, &c., all at reduced prices. S. CHAMBERS, No. 369 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

SKIRTS.—THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS called to the elegant stock of Skeleton Skirts of our own manufacture, now retailing at wholesale prices. Misses' as low as 25c.; Ladies' 50c. FROST & CO., Skirt Manufacturers, No. 400 Broadway, over G. P. Fox's.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND sets, from auction and private sale, at half cost of importation, at [illegible], No. 411 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer, on Monday, Dec. 13, their
ENTIRE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
AT RETAIL.
Most of the above goods have been purchased at the recent Auction sales, and are sold
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 140 SIXTH-AVENUE
WILL BE FOUND
GREAT BARGAINS IN
RIBBONS,
FRINGES,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HABERDASHERY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES,
WOOLEN GOODS FOR THE SEASON,
TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BLACK GUIPURE LACES,
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES,
SUNDRY LOTS OF [illegible] FRENCH WORK,
INFANT'S WAISTS,
MODE SHETLAND VEILS,
And many other articles, too many to enumerate, being the total balance of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON.
In contradiction of a false advertisement, stating that $20,000 worth of the stock of the late firm of McCORMACK & SIMPSON is being offered elsewhere, the assignees will assure that the entire stock, except $843 worth, then held by the sheriff, was purchased in bulk, through Messrs. Keller & Corliss, auctioneers, by Mr. John Elliott.
We would forbear to notice this, but that many of the ladies accustomed to frequent this store have inquired as to its truth.
In confirmation, we refer to the assignees, Messrs. EDWARD MARTIN, No. 110 Chambers-st., H. ARMSTRONG, No. 94 Duane-st., or to the auctioneers at No. 37 Murray-st.
Underneath will be seen the advertisement to which we refer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE AT NO. 643 BROADWAY.—$20,000 of embroideries, ribbons, fringes, and trimmings—the choice of the stock of the late firm of McCormack & Simpson, purchased of the assignees, will be offered for sale, on and after Dec. 7, at 50 cents on the dollar, at DAVID CLARKE'S, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. GEO. SIMPSON, late of the firm of McCormack & Simpson, respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public in general, that he has identified his interests with D. Clarke; he will be prepared to offer them great inducements. An early call solicited at the above address.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS. A field of operations for Ladies of TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at JAMES TUCKER'S, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND CHATELAINES, plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY, now so much in the ascendant. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 130 John-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLES, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.
Prices at the depot, No. 51 Dey-st.—$50, $100, $220, $250, $300, $350, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FARREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

HARMONEPHONES
AND
MUSICAL BOXES.
Our importations of musical boxes are exclusively from the first makers at Geneva, and are manufactured expressly for ourselves.
The Harmonephone is entirely a novelty connected with musical boxes. Our stock is at all times extensive, ranging from the smallest to the largest sized boxes, and playing from 2 to 36 airs.
MANDOLINE,
ÆOLIAN,
FORTE PIANO,
HARMONEPHONE,
MUSICAL BOXES with
DRUMS, CASTAGNETS AND BELLS.
F. ZOGBAUM & FAIRCHILD,
Importers and manufacturers of musical instruments, No. 18 Maiden-lane.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS OF FIRST-CLASS MAKERS.
Pianos carved, in a variety of styles, lower than can be found elsewhere in the City. FINE NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS to let, or sold on instalments.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S superb instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call, if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 412 Broadway, and No. 209 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. S. MATHEWS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture, and warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at reasonable rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, offer their stock of pianos, with all the latest improvements, for sale at greatly reduced prices for the holidays. Also, TREAT & LINSLEY'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Long known as the best Pianos made. Second-hand [illegible], Chickering, and many others, at $50, $75, $100 and $150. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

PREMIUM PIANOS, OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 318 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly reduced prices, from $150 and upward, fully warranted.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, [illegible] Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited guarantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for five years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $150. [illegible], Broadway.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A TWO-HORSE COUPE, in first rate order, being but little used. Can be seen at [illegible] JOHN E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 184 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—Price Two Cents [illegible] a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and [illegible].

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—[illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—[illegible].

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the [illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible].

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomime Troupe.

[illegible] BUILDINGS—[illegible].

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's [illegible] of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ... 5 P.M.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails, by the Europa, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-day, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

The German Mail by the steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the principal business transacted was that of appointing the standing committees, which was done by voting for the entire list. Yeas, 31. Nays, 20. Absent, 11. By this vote the name of Green, of Missouri, is substituted for that of Douglas as Chairman of the Territorial Committee. Mason remains Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Hunter on Finance, Clay on Commerce, Davis on Military Affairs, Mallory on the Navy, and so on. Mr. Clingman, the new Senator from North Carolina, addressed the Senate in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, after which the Senate's Pacific Railroad bill was called up by a vote of 30 to 18, which called up Mr. Gwin, of California.

The House of Representatives yesterday resumed the consideration of the Watrous impeachment case. Several speeches were made in reference to that subject. A resolution, which was adopted, was offered by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, requesting the President to communicate the information in his possession, respecting the recent boarding of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico by British cruisers.

A telegram from Washington states that Lord Napier will not leave that city until the arrival of his successor, which will probably be two months hence; and that the present Minister is assigned to the Embassy at the Hague.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Jury in the Cancemi case came into Court, and asked the Judge if they could, from the evidence, find the accused guilty of manslaughter, as there was no chance, otherwise, of their agreeing. Judge Ingraham replied that it was in their power to find such a verdict, as the evidence, viewed in a certain light, would justify it. The Jury then again retired, and did not return into Court until after 3 P.M., when they rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the First Degree." The punishment for this crime may be imprisonment in the State Prison for life, and cannot be less than ten years. Cancemi will be sentenced at the next General Term. His counsel were not in Court when the verdict was pronounced, and no remarks, objections or comments were made on either side. The Judge, in discharging the Jury, thanked them for the zeal and deliberation with which they had fulfilled their duty, and apologized for having felt compelled, contrary to the usual practice, to withdraw them altogether from their families and society during the progress of the trial. Counsel on the side of the defence would undoubtedly have consented to their separating, but the Court of Appeals, in relation to the last trial of this prisoner, had decided that consent of counsel was not binding when it pleased those counsel to object to their own stipulation. He was, therefore, compelled to hold the Jury to the strict letter of the law, irksome as it must have been to them. Whether Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead will raise any further objections to the administration of justice, in this now notorious case, remains to be seen.

The Orangemen met last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, and spent the time in listening to the favorite rallying songs of the order, and to a lecture from Nathan Nesbitt, Esq., upon the origin, rise, and progress of the Orange organization. The hall was filled, and the entertainment passed off peaceably, maugre certain threats of a visit from the readers of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall lectured last evening at the Cooper Institute on the "Lights and Shadows from Courts and Jury-Rooms." The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher opened the course before the Rutgers' Female Institute, with his lecture on the "Beautiful," revised for the occasion.

The parties arrested on a charge of being concerned in lottery speculations, and the proprietors of weekly papers accused of publishing advertisements of lotteries, were brought before Judge Russell yesterday, but the examination was postponed until Wednesday. The proprietors of the *Courier, Atlas, Sunday Mercury, Sunday Times* and *New-Yorker* were held to bail in $500 each to appear and answer. Two new arrests were made yesterday, one of the parties being Mr. Benjamin Wood.

Both Boards of the Common Council met last evening. The Board of Aldermen transacted very little business of public interest. The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, recommending the alteration of some of the specifications in the original plan for building Tompkins Market, was adopted. A large amount of routine business was transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening. Quite a spicy debate arose with reference to the manner in which the Joint Committee on Accounts had discharged their duties. As the result of it the present Committee was discharged, so far as the Councilmen have power in the premises, and a new one was appointed. An ordinance was concurred in, fixing the license fee of large cars running in the City at $50, and that of the small cars at $25.

A general jail delivery occurred at Rochester Prison on Sunday night. Fifteen prisoners, among whom was Manley Locke, recently convicted at Rochester for the murder of Benjamin Starr, made their escape by cutting off five iron bars with a saw made of a watch-spring, and letting themselves down into the river. None of them have been recaptured.

A telegram from Savannah states positively that the yacht *Wanderer* did land a cargo of negroes near Brunswick, Geo. Three men, believed to be implicated in the traffic, are in prison at Savannah. A steam-tug was dispatched from Savannah to tow the yacht into that port, but the shipmaster in charge of the *Wanderer* refused to give her up. It is reported that the negroes were landed on Jekyl Island, and that 150 of them have already been distributed among the river plantations. The number shipped is supposed to have been 350.

The Overland Mail via St. Louis is becoming popular. Passengers arrived at St. Louis report that upwards of one hundred applications were made for passage eastward at the last trip, and premiums of $100 were offered for seats. The news by this arrival is not important. Large yields at the Gila Mines are reported, and emigrants were flocking in from all quarters.

The Bennett divorce case at New-Haven was continued yesterday. The direct examination of Dr. Bennett was concluded, and the cross-examination deferred. Dr. Bennett's coachman was called as a witness for the defence.

Governor Medary has arrived at St. Louis, en route for Kansas.

Colonel Butterfield has reached St. Louis on his way to Fort Smith, to put the Memphis portion of the Overland Mail route in effective operation, and to inspect the line with the view of facilitating the transmission of mails and passengers.

Municipal elections were held, yesterday, in Boston, Lowell, Newburyport, Worcester and Lynn, Mass. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., was reelected Mayor of Boston, by 3,000 plurality; he was the Citizens' candidate.

The *Isabel*, at Savannah, brings dates from Havana to Dec. 10. There is no news. Market reports will be found under the telegraphic head.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached only 2,000 bales, at steady prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were inactive. Provisions continued depressed. Groceries were in demand, as were likewise Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine. Freights were dull.

Our Naval System—Necessity of Radical Reform.

The present aspect of political affairs in both hemispheres gives an immediate interest to all statistics bearing upon the question of the relative strength of nations, and especially upon the distribution of maritime force. Ten years have not yet elapsed since the first Peace Congress of the world was held in the Capital of then Republican France, and the eloquent voices of such men as Cobden and Victor Hugo proclaimed the *millenium* at hand. The extension in every country of commercial enterprise, and the multiplication of the resources and opportunities of industry were then very commonly supposed to have effected a radical change in the policy of Governments. War was out of date; national differences were henceforward to be settled by grave courts of arbitration; the part of personal ambition in the drama of public history was played out, and forever. Pleasant dreams, which a single decade has sufficed to scatter to the winds! Paris, the capital of the pacific, cosmopolitan Republic, has once more become the seat of an Empire, founded by a charge of dragoons; one great war has already stricken down the whole fabric of the Continental policy of 1847; and from every fort in Europe new batteries frown above the busy traffic, and the growing enterprises of peace. So startling and tremendous have been the combinations which, one after another, have been sprung upon mankind since the fall of Louis Phillippe, that the programme of coming changes in the political world must be wild indeed for which no warrant can be found in the events of the past, or the appearances of the present.

On this side of the water we have certainly neglected to bestow upon the possibilities of our own public relations with Europe all the attention which in times like these they deserve. Absorbed in our rapid development, we have hardly observed the cotemporaneous development which has been going on in the Old World. We have looked, for instance, upon the vast emigration from Europe into this country only as an addition to our own resources, without reflecting that the same cause has been at work during the same time, in relieving the pressure of the population upon the resources of the States from which this exodus has been going on, and that while we have gained largely by this influx of labor, Germany and Britain, the great hives from which these swarms have come, have been gaining almost as largely in the increased enterprise and better-rewarded industry of their remaining populations. In Great Britain, for instance, during the six years, 1851-57, there was established a rise of from 15 to 20 per cent. in the wages of all kinds of manual labor, on the rates current for the six years previous; the advance in the wages of rural labor particularly being greater in Ireland than in England; while the close and accurate investigations of Mr. Tooke have ascertained that during the same period there has been no corresponding advance in general prices, notwithstanding the addition of more than *one-third* to the metallic circulation of the leading commercial countries by the new gold coinage consequent upon the discoveries in Australia and California.

Moreover, in the great manufacturing countries of Europe there has been, during the same period, a gradual diminution in the hours of work imposed upon the laboring classes—a diminution amounting, in the case of the Scottish and Silesian weavers, to nine hours per week; and there can be no doubt that the condition of the European masses has improved, both positively and relatively, in a very important degree since 1848. This great and general amelioration in the condition of European industry has been accompanied by, and is, of course, in a measure, attributable to simultaneous movements of capital all over the Continent. After the revolutions of 1848, with their consequent and paralysing effects upon public confidence; after the Russian war, with its political uncertainties and its financial burdens; and in the face of a very general concern and anxiety in regard to the position and purposes of the sovereign who rules the most formidable empire on the Continent, the actual state of the leading European nations is one of greater prosperity, power and enterprise than was their state in 1847. This result has been brought about by the general application of speculation and invention to the resources of the Continent—an application so general that Rome and Turkey have not escaped its beneficent influences. The Old World has, indeed, been stealing the thunder of the New, and "going ahead" at a very respectable pace. The state of the naval armaments of Europe curiously illustrates this very important fact, and would be worth studying in that point of view alone, had we no more particular and immediate interest in the subject.

In no branch of human affairs has steam effected a more radical revolution than in naval warfare. At sea as on shore, the victory in battle must always rest with the Power which can concentrate the strongest force upon a given point in the shortest time. No matter what means may be employed to this end, the end itself must be reached as the indispensable condition of triumph. Whether the personal superiority of the troops of one people over those of another, or the greater excellence of one particular kind of weapons, or superiority in special means of transport, are the impelling and determining force, does not signify. The Napoleon who can so outmarch his Austrian antagonists as always to meet them at an advantage; the Nelson who can always so out-manœuvre his adversary as to put better ships against him under better conditions, will always be master of the day. In the war of 1812 we were enabled to keep the sea, in the face of a greatly superior force, by the speed of our frigates and the weight of their batteries, which always brought them into action at an advantage. Never, excepting in the case of the *President*, did one of these formidable vessels fail to escape from the line-of-battle-ships and fleets of the enemy. All this the screw has changed. For practical purposes the squadrons of to-day may be classed under two heads: the screw line-of-battle-ship and the screw gun-boat—the frigate being but a reduction of the one, the corvette or sloop-of-war but an expansion of the other. To the line-of-battle-ship belongs the empire of the open sea; to the gun-boat, the control of the inlets, bays and rivers of the coast. No frigate that floats could now escape the pursuit of vessels like the English *Duke of Wellington* and *Conqueror*, the French *Napoleon* and *Algesiras*, or our own *Niagara*, which, though called a frigate, is like the *Merrimac*, simply a disguised line-of-battle-ship; while any sailing frigate or sloop-of-war would play but a sorry part in a coast blockade against vessels like the *Jasper, Jasmr* or *Skipjack*, with their light draught of water, their steam-power, their solidity, and their 68-pounders. In the port of *San Juan de Nicaragua* we have at the present moment a squadron which, twenty years ago, would have been esteemed as light and manageable as a battalion of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, but which is now subjected daily to the mortification of seeing itself outsailed and left in arrears, both diplomatic and nautical, by the fleets of France and England. Our only steam-frigate in these waters, the *Roanoke*, of 40 guns, would find herself overhauled in case of a collision with England, by vessels like the *Cæsar*, of 90 guns; while the *Saratoga*, the *Jamestown*, and the *Savannah*, would contend at a terrible disadvantage with lighter and swifter ships like the *Leopard* and the *Valorous* with three batteries of 32s and 68s.

That we are indebted for our actual position in the rear of naval Europe solely to the blundering system of our marine service, it is hardly necessary for us to say. In the art of naval construction we have no superiors. The magnificent *Niagara* is the finest model afloat of the heavier class of fighting ships. The London *Times* and the French *Annales de la Marine*, which do not always agree, are agreed upon this head. We have lost, alas! the executive skill of the incomparable builder to whom we owe this ship, but the results of his study and the fruits of his genius remain to us. In those beautiful vessels of our yacht squadron the *Silvie*, the *Wigeon* and the *Haze*, we have before us the miniature types of that ideal which George Steers realized in the *Niagara*, and by which he combined in her the qualities of the finest sailing-ship afloat, of one of the best of steamers and of a capital man-of-war. There may be doubts entertained of the practical value of her actual armament, but if the Dahlgreen batteries which she bears should approve themselves equal or superior in "fighting value" to such batteries as those of the *Duke of Wellington*, or the *Napoleon*, we shall have nothing to learn in the matter of line-of-battle ships.

Not so, however, with the lighter vessels-of-war, which in a naval system such as ours must always be, and on the coasts of such an empire as ours, are of higher practical importance. It would be idle to expect of Congress for many years, the equipment of a fleet of first-class liners. We must do what we can with what we call our steam-frigates, and with the conversion of such useless 84's as the *Ohio*, the *New-York* and the *Vermont* into block-ships like the English *Hastings* and *Hawke*, which, with their high-pressure engines and their heavy armaments of sixty guns, can always play so important a part among the coast defences of Britain. But why have we not a single gun-boat on the model of those which, during the last four years, have been swarming out of the dock-yards of France and England? And why are we wasting money on side-wheel steamers, which, for all purposes of war, have virtually become as useless as the three-deckers of Trafalgar, or the galleys of Actium? The sums thrown away upon such vessels as the *San Jacinto* or the *Fulton*, would have given us a flotilla of screw-gun-boats in the Gulf, which would not only make us independent of the polite offers of assistance constantly made to our frigates and sloops-of-war by the English steamers, but deliver the President from all anxiety in regard to mysterious fillibusters and evasive expeditionary steamers in the bayous of the Mississippi.

We must enter ourselves last in the race of naval development, but we *have only to enter ourselves in earnest*, to find ourselves very soon quite as far advanced as we need care to be. We must enter ourselves in earnest, however,—and at once,—and with an aim in the right direction. We have no more time to lose; and we trust the present Congress will not adjourn without enabling the Government to begin work seriously upon a squadron appropriate to our immediate necessities and the prospective employment of our forces. To create a steam-fleet in the full proportions which must be given to the meaning of that phrase, is the work of years. But if England was enabled by appealing to her private establishments of industry, to set afloat in three months' time a force of nearly two hundred screw-gun-boats, we surely do not overestimate our own productive capacity in assuming that we may in six months from this date possess vessels enough of this class to secure at least the most important points of our shores, and to protect our coasting commerce in the waters immediately under our eyes. More than this, it would no doubt be idle now to ask for. Less than this will leave us virtually at the mercy of any great Power with which we may suddenly break, and which may choose to make war upon us in earnest.

Douglas and Duquesne.

Senator Douglas, after a triumphant reception at New-Orleans, is on his way to Washington, *via* New-York per *Black Warrior* steamer. His speech at New-Orleans was "two hours in length," says the *Picayune*,—but neither that nor any other of the enterprising journals of the Crescent City give more than the most meagre outline of it. It seems, however, to have been merely a repetition of the Memphis speech, which has already been given at length in the Times.

Mr. Douglas is evidently wanted at Washington. Mr. Buchanan has evidently girded up his loins for a final field-fight with the man who did as much to make him President as any other man in the Union, and whom, of course, he will never forgive—nor, we fear, will the country either. His deposition from the Territorial Committee is merely a signal and a symptom. Even the President is not fool enough to suppose that this act *per se* can damage Mr. Douglas in the least;—but as an indication of inveterate hostility on the part of the Administration, it may admonish the faithful and encourage the waiting and the venal doubtful, in the Illinois Legislature, to compass his defeat at all hazards. Mr. Buchanan's Duquesne letter, lamenting the newly-discovered fact that money is used in our elections, will give his friends to understand that he intends to use it. This is emphatically his way of doing business. He always says precisely what he does not mean,—and his declarations are universally interpreted—like other dreams—by contraries. That Duquesne letter will put half the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature on the *qui vive*; and the blow at Douglas in the Senate, coming in time to give it a practical meaning, will raise the price of votes for Senator at least *fifty per cent*.

The fact is, Douglas is getting into a tight spot. The Republicans, on the one side, will spare no effort to accomplish his defeat and elect Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan, on the other, will join them heartily in this endeavor,—and with the Duquesne letter in one hand and a good supply of Federal patronage in the other, he will need to be even unnaturally stupid not to accomplish it. We advise Mr. Douglas to make all convenient haste to Washington.

The Nicaragua Transit Affair.

Nothing has transpired to throw any light upon the mysterious conduct of the steamship *Hermann*, in refusing to stop at San Juan del Sur for the *Washington's* passengers. Capt. Cavendy has thus far shown no disposition to fulfil the pledge given in his published card, to lay all the facts and reasons for his conduct before the public. He preserves an ominous and obstinate silence, which indicates either the interference of other parties in the case, or a conviction on his own part that the least said will be soonest mended.

The Transit Company, which sent out the *Washington*, feel deeply chagrined at the result of their enterprise, and anxious for the fullest exposure of the causes which led to it. They acted in the most perfect good faith in the whole affair, having chartered the *Hermann*, distinctly stipulated that she should stop at San Juan del Sur for the *Washington's* passengers, and received the most explicit and positive assurances from the Government of Nicaragua that no opposition would be offered to the passage of emigrants whom they might send out across the dominions of that State. They deny emphatically the injurious rumors so industriously circulated on the Isthmus that their passengers were fillibusters,—and assert that only five or six of them were to stop in Nicaragua at all, and that these were provided with regular passports from Señor Yrisarri. As they were to be the principal sufferers, both in money and in character, from such a result, it cannot be supposed that they had anything to do with the disreputable conduct of the Commander of the *Hermann*.

We understand that Captain Cavendy has represented to parties in this City that his return home was caused by reports—brought to him at Panama—that a party here on whom he relied had suffered some of his (Capt. C.'s) pecuniary engagements to remain unfulfilled, in consequence of which his property and household furniture were in danger of being sacrificed. If any such reports were conveyed to him, it would be well to know by whom, and with what motive it was done, and whether they were true or not. But this, even if it should be held to justify his desertion of the vessel, would not explain his having given his first officer orders *not* to stop at San Juan del Sur, as he had agreed to do. There could have been no lack of provisions and stores on board the *Hermann*, for she took out very large supplies from here, and replenished them at Valparaiso—and any quantity of beef could have been obtained, if needed, at San Juan del Sur, at a far lower rate than here.

The whole affair is enveloped thus far in mystery. Of course there is no lack of conjectures as to the influences that were brought to bear upon Captain Cavendy, and so long as the matter is left unexplained, these must be of the most injurious nature. The affair is one of public interest:—for aside from the disappointment and loss occasioned to the passengers themselves, it is desirable that it should be known decisively whether trickery, bribery and cheating of the most palpably disgraceful stamp, are considered fair and legitimate weapons in the contest of rival American steamship lines. If they are, the whole Isthmus enterprise, for our own credit, should be handed over to M. Belly or some other foreigner as soon as possible.

The Mount Vernon Fund.—Nothing can exceed the energy with which the Managers of the Mount Vernon Association are pushing forward their preparations for the magnificent three days *fête* soon to commence at the Academy of Music. Nothing which ingenuity, patriotism and self-sacrificing public spirit can accomplish, will be left undone to render this the most popular and attractive festival of the kind ever seen in this City. We understand that the skilful and experienced diplomatist Chevalier Wikoff, to whom the general management of the whole affair has been intrusted, has succeeded in persuading Mrs. James G. Bennett to permit her name to be used as one of the brilliant array of Lady Patronesses who will lend *eclât* to the occasion by their presence, and that the principal floor management of the ball will be intrusted to her accomplished son. The long list we have already published of lady managers, proves conclusively that, with this addition, nothing will be lacking to give grace and tone to the scene.

The preparations for the dramatic festivities are equally brilliant and promising. A large number of the most distinguished and respected artists of the profession have already volunteered their services, and the list, it is hoped, will be very considerably increased. The same indefatigable manager is in treaty with Mrs. Sinclair, (formerly Mrs. Forrest,) who has recently returned from California and England, and who, Chevalier W. hopes, may be induced to give the benefit of her professional services to this patriotic demonstration.

We understand that this is but the first of a series of similar performances to be given in various sections of the country, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. The *Herald*, a few days since, expressed profound regrets that it should be necessary to resort to dancing and play-acting to erect a monument to the memory of Washington. We are glad to see indications that it has changed its opinion on this subject. It must be remembered that Bunker Hill Monument was completed by the proceeds of a donation from the charming Fanny Ellsler, under the diplomatic direction of Chevalier Wikoff. What can be more appropriate than that the monument to the Father of his Country should be finished under the same distinguished auspices?

End of the Cancemi Trial.—The case of the Italian Cancemi is one of the most remarkable criminal trials on record. He was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, it being his fourth trial for the murder of Anderson, the Policeman. On the first trial the jury were unable to agree on a verdict, ten being in favor of finding him guilty of murder, and two in favor of his acquittal. On the second trial he was found guilty of murder, and the sentence was set aside by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that the Judge in his charge to the jury had neglected to make any allusion to the plea of previous good character. On the third trial he was again found guilty of murder, and the verdict was again set aside and a new trial ordered by the Court of Appeals, on the ground that the conviction was illegal, the verdict having been rendered by a jury consisting of but eleven jurors, though his counsel had consented to such an arrangement. He is now, on his fourth trial, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, by a jury of twelve men, ten of whom, it is stated, were in favor of bringing him in guilty of murder. Thus, out of the forty-seven jurors to whom his case was submitted, forty-three, it appears, pronounced him guilty of murder. Probably no man ever before had his neck in such close proximity to a halter and escaped hanging. The lowest punishment for the crime of which he has now been found guilty is ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison, while the extreme penalty is imprisonment for life.

How the City is Fleeced.

The State law makes it the duty of the County Clerk to furnish stationery, blanks, lights, &c., to the several election polls of the City. Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk, under this law bought of McSpedon & Baker stationery, for which two bills were rendered, one for $1,494 58, and the other for $2,298 50, making $3,793 08 in all. Mr. Connolly and Mr. Baker both swore to the correctness of the bill, the latter swearing that "the prices charged were at the usual rates" for the articles. A Committee of the Board of Supervisors has been examining the bills. Among the articles furnished were 175 Bibles at *one dollar* each. The Committee find that McSpedon & Baker purchased these identical Bibles from the Bible Society for *thirty cents* each. The same thing was true of the other articles on the bill,—and the Committee cut down the aggregate from $3,793 08 to $1,675 48. Meanwhile Comptroller Flagg had drawn his warrant for the payment of *the whole bill*, and it had been signed by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council. It was presented at the Shoe and Leather Bank, where payment was refused because it was not also signed by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—as that body was investigating the transaction.

This little incident illustrates several peculiarities in the conduct of our City Government. McSpedon, to begin with, is an Alderman, and is especially prohibited by law from having any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in contracts *with the City. Mr. Baker, in the next place*, makes a remarkably free-and-easy affidavit as to the "usual price" of the articles purchased. Connolly, County Clerk, thirdly, shows a becoming liberality of disposition in dealing with the City money—paying *three times* what an article had actually cost. And the Comptroller, in the fourth place, by certifying such a bill, while it was under scrutiny of the Supervisors, and directing its payment, illustrates the importance of the late election.

If the Grand Jury exercises due diligence, it is quite likely they may find some additional topics of reflection in the details of this little bill.

The New British Minister to the United States.—Lord Lyons, who has been appointed the successor of Lord Napier as the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, is of American descent. His great-grandfather was a Philadelphian, who removed to Antigua, where the father of the first Lord Lyons was born.

Mount Vernon.

We wish to call attention to the little Christmas gift for children, published by Appletons, and written by Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, author of *Rural Hours*. It is called *Mount Vernon: A Letter to the Children of America*. The profits are devoted by Miss Cooper *to the Fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon*; towards which she has already given time and influence. Anything from the pen of this gifted lady will be eagerly sought for, and this little book will find *its way into the hands of every child in America*.

OBITUARY.

Death of Admiral Lyons.

The news by the *Persia* announces the death of Lord Lyons, at Arundel Castle, on the 24th of November. The Admiral was 68 years of age. He was born at Burton, near Christchurch, from which place he took his title: Baron Lyons, of Christchurch. He entered the Royal Navy as a volunteer of the first class in June, 1801, when not quite eleven years old, and was first sent on board the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, holding the birth of a midshipman. In the following year he was transferred to the *Maidstone*, and afterwards to the *Active*; saw service in the Mediterranean, accompanied Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, assisted in the demolition of the redoubt on Point Pesquies, and returned to England in 1807. The battle of Trafalgar had then been fought, and no active service remained for the young midshipman. He went to India, stayed there five years, and attained the rank of lieutenant, gaining distinction for bravery in the Indian service—especially for his attack on Fort Marrack. Returning home he was appointed to the command of the *Rinaldo*, which was one of the squadron that escorted Louis XVIII. to France and the Allied Sovereigns to England. In 1815 Lord Lyons attained Post rank; in 1828 was appointed to the command of the *Blonde*, 46; assisted in the blockade of Navarino, and superintended the naval expedition sent to coöperate with the French in the reduction of the Castle of Morea. These and subsequent services were rewarded by the bestowal of the order of Knighthood, and in 1835 he was appointed British Minister at the Court of Athens, where he remained 14 years. In 1849 he was appointed Minister to the Swiss Confederation, and occupied that post till 1851, when he was made Minister to Stockholm, remaining there till 1853. War being then imminent, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet. Of his services in the Crimea the London *Times* says:

"If at first only second in command, Sir Edmund Lyons was from the first the ruling spirit of the British fleet, and to him we owe, in an incalculable degree, the success which attended our arms on the shores of the Euxine. He it was who organized and conducted the expedition to the Crimea, prepared the means of landing, and superintended all so closely that, "in his eagerness, he left but six inches between the keel of his noble ship and the ground below it." Not only in this matter of the transport of the troops, but also in every subsequent stage of the expedition, Sir Edmund Lyons gave the most valuable assistance to Lord Raglan and his successors. Balaklava was maintained as our base of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This, as we have said, was perhaps the most important of all the services rendered by the Admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him."

The successor to the title is the new British Minister to this country, Richard Pemell Bickerton Lyons, who now takes the title of Baron Lyons of Christchurch, and will occupy the place of Lord Napier at Washington.

The telegram from Paris announces the death of Henry, Count Boulay de la Meurthe, as having occurred in that city on the 25th ultimo. The deceased was the son of a distinguished French advocate and politician, and was born at Nancy, in 1797. He first figured publicly as a participant in the revolution of 1830. He was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1837. Six years later he evinced his attachment to the Bonapartes, by voting to repeal the decree of banishment, renewing his advocacy, in 1848 of the same measure. To this fact, upon the election of Louis Napoleon as President, in that year, he probably owed his nomination and unanimous election to the Vice-Presidency. Since the *coup d'état* he has occupied a seat in the Senate.

The death of John Joshua, Lord Proby, heir to the earldom of Carysfort, in his 25th year, is announced.

Baron Plotho, Bishop of Breslau, expired in that city on the 14th Nov.

The Indian Empire.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 29th November: "It was stated in the *Times* of the 19th inst. that the steamship *Indian Empire*, of the Galway line, sailed from New-York on the 23d ult., (after being foul of a brig,) reached Halifax on the 26th, and departed for her destination on the 31st. Halifax papers confirm this statement, and mention that she had three passengers for that port and eighty for Galway. From the Halifax shipping report of the 4th inst., received at the Underwriters' Association here, we learn that the *Indian Empire* positively sailed on the 31st. She is therefore now out 29 days. Although the *Pacific*, of the same line, is reported to have left Newfoundland on the 14th, no advices later than the 12th have come to hand here from St. Johns; but, considering the telegraphic facilities on the American coast, there cannot be any reasonable doubt that had the *Indian Empire* been at either that port or Halifax, she would have been reported before this. The statement of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, published in the *Times* of to-day, is therefore only calculated to mislead, more especially as they leave us in ignorance as to what their latest dates from Halifax are. It is to be hoped that the *America*, due here on Sunday next with the Halifax mails of the 19th, will bring some satisfactory tidings of the missing vessel, otherwise it will be impossible to avoid entertaining the most serious apprehensions respecting her fate."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Charge of Stabbing—[illegible] Davidson.—Officer Davidson, [illegible] who was stabbed by Jas Connor on Sunday night [illegible] Drake and Duffy, who were arrested on a charge of abetting in the murderous assault, were [illegible] taken before Justice [illegible] and committed to prison. [illegible] confirming the story of the assault. The prisoners Drake and Duffy are noted as desperate characters. About four years ago they were jointly indicted on a charge of murdering a colored man in Church-street, but were never brought to trial. [illegible] Connor had not been arrested up to last evening. It is believed that through the aid of his friends he has made his escape from the City. [illegible] Bowery. If he is in the City he will hardly be able to elude the Police, as several Eighth Ward officers and detectives are looking for him. ... The three men who were stabbed in the Fourteenth Ward at a late hour on Sunday evening, are now in the City Hospital. The condition of each is pronounced critical, and there is but little probability of the recovery of [illegible]. [illegible] who inflicted the stabs, has not yet been arrested. ... A young woman, giving her name as [illegible], was stabbed on Sunday evening in Elizabeth-street. She was found [illegible] by a Tenth Ward Policeman, and taken to the Station-house. The stab was inflicted with a knife, in the back, and will probably prove fatal. She says she entered a disreputable house with a young man who was unknown to her. After leaving the house they had a few words, when he drew a knife, stabbed her, and fled.

The Lottery Dealers and Newspaper Proprietors.—The examination in the case of the alleged Lottery Dealers, which was to have taken place before Judge Russell yesterday morning, was adjourned to Wednesday, 12 o'clock. Many of the accused were present with their counsel, Mr. A. Oakey Hall. Mr. Chas. H. Murray, another of the accused, was arrested by Officer Black yesterday, and the same officer served a warrant on Mr. Benjamin Wood, who is to appear with the rest at Judge Russell's office at 12 o'clock Wednesday. Meantime the accused are all at large on their parole. Messrs. [illegible], of the *Sunday Courier*, [illegible], of the *Atlas*, Dean & Howard, of the *Sunday Times*, and [illegible] of the *New-Yorker*, charged with advertising the lottery contrary to law, gave bail in $500 to appear and answer. Mr. [illegible] is the surety for all of them. Mr. [illegible], of the *Day Book*, denied that he had published anything that rendered him liable. He had only published the result of the drawing of a lottery, and he thought he had as much right to publish that as anything else that was news, provided he did not call attention to the place of business of the lottery dealers, or to the inducements held out by them. Judge Russell promised to consult the authorities with regard to his case, and directed that he and the six other newspaper proprietors who were not present should appear before him at 12 o'clock to-day.

Board of City Canvassers.—The Board of Canvassers was in session all day yesterday, Alderman Boole in the Chair. A debate followed a statement made by Alderman [illegible], to the effect that the returns from the Second and Twelfth Districts of the Twentieth Ward had been abstracted surreptitiously from his desk. He had locked the returns up in his drawer, Saturday, and now found that the returns mentioned had been taken away. He thought the drawer had been opened with a false key by some candidate or his friends who desired to borrow the returns. In the Fifth District of the Twentieth Ward, Townsend appeared to have received an equal number of votes on the "Union" and "People's" tickets. He knew this was an error, for the inspectors had told him so. He said he had been "done" out of the votes which were intended for him, but had been given to another candidate. He moved that the canvass of the Fifth District be postponed till next day, and then he would produce affidavits from the District Canvassers showing that there was an error in the returns. The motion was negatived—(Ayes, 5; Nays, 8.) Alderman [illegible] moved that the Canvassers of the Second and Twelfth Districts of the Twentieth Ward (Eleventh Aldermanic District) be directed to make a duplicate copy of the returns which had been carried off. The Chairman declared the motion out of order. The canvass was then proceeded with.

Appointments of Policemen.—At the last meeting of the Police Commissioners Mayor Tiemann entered his protest against the appointment of Sergeant [illegible] to a Captaincy, on the ground that the latter was a resident of Westchester County. The Mayor said that, inasmuch as the Supervisors of Westchester County had made no provision for the support of the Police Department, it was not right that persons from that county, who bore no portion of the burdens of a citizen, should receive a salary as a public officer here. He thought it was not right to keep men on the force who resided in Richmond County for the same reason; residents of Richmond County had been appointed policemen before he (the Mayor) became a Police Commissioner; he gave notice that hereafter he should oppose the appointment of residents of other counties. Sergeant [illegible] was, nevertheless, promoted. Mr. [illegible] voted for his promotion, inasmuch as he was already attached to the Department, but he would not vote for appointing non-residents to perform Police duty in this City hereafter.

Sale of Rare and Interesting Autographs.—A large and fine collection of Autograph Letters, Portraits, and Curiosities, collected by Mr. G. F. [illegible], was offered at public sale, yesterday, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., in Park-row. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was small, and but moderate prices were obtained. Many of the most important autographs were withdrawn from the catalogue, having been disposed of privately. A few autograph letters of Thomas Carlyle, with a portrait, brought only fifteen shillings. A three-page autograph letter and portrait of Bulwer was sold for $1 50. Robert Browning's autograph note to [illegible], the publisher, with a portrait, brought only 50 cents, while letters and notes from authors of lesser note were knocked at 25, 12, and even 6 cents each. The sale will be resumed this afternoon.

City Car Accident.—John Malone, an Irish laborer, was run over, Sunday evening, by a Second-avenue car, at corner of Twenty-sixth-street, and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. He is said to have been intoxicated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met yesterday. A communication from the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to report plans for a new City Hall, was read, and referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. A communication was received from [illegible], Superintendent of Street Improvements, recommending that the Common Council authorize the widening of the sidewalk on Fifth-avenue, above Forty-second-street, to 30 feet, and give permission to property owners on the avenue to inclose a space of 15 feet for courtyards. It was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication from the Street-Commissioner, nominating Stevenson Towle to the office of City Surveyor, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A communication from the Street-Commissioner, expressing his disapproval of the electric clocks which have been in operation in the public offices for some time past, was received and referred.

Another communication was received from the same officer, representing that the law with regard to the opening of bids for contracts on the public works required that they should be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and Street-Commissioner, but made no provision for the sickness or absence of either of these officers; that the Comptroller was now sick, and many contracts had been postponed in consequence, and must be readvertised; and that the law should be amended so as to provide for such a contingency in future. It was referred.

The Board, after some debate, adopted the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, recommending the alteration of some of the specifications in the original plan for building Tompkins Market. The Committee was in favor of the substitution for the girders of the original specifications, of [illegible] wrought iron in the partition walls and spans.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday, upon the suggestion of Alderman Boole, that as the session was now drawing to a close it would be well to hold three meetings a week for the rest of the session.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met last evening. M. S. [illegible] and others petitioned for permission to lay out and ornament Reservoir-square, at their own expense, for the use of the public, under the direction of the Street Commissioner. An unusually large number of petitions for appointments and reappointments of Commissioners of Deeds were presented. Quite a lengthy discussion arose on a resolution directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to report on the manner of conducting business, &c., in the [illegible] Department. Councilman Genet moved as a substitute a resolution that the Committee itself be discharged, as it was a source of expense to the City without producing results at all commensurate. Mr. [illegible] charged that the Committee had been laboring only to promote the election of a certain individual as Comptroller. Councilman [illegible] replied, defending the Committee. The gentleman from the Eleventh (Cornell) had labored with them until the accounts of Isaac Edwards were taken up, for whom the brother of Mr. Cornell was bondsman. Councilman [illegible] said that he never before was aware of the fact that his brother was bondsman for Mr. Edwards, and explained his refusal to act with the Committee on the ground that it was apparently the determination of the gentlemen composing it to [illegible] corruption on certain parties, whether they were guilty or innocent. After it had been [illegible]

[illegible] for the Board to [illegible] Committee, the resolution [illegible] so as to direct the [illegible] to appoint a [illegible]. Under the [illegible] Councilmen [illegible] were subsequently [illegible] of the [illegible] now on the Com[illegible]. A resolution was concurred in, changing the names of the streets fronting Washington-square, in accordance with the petition of Isaac G. Barker and others, to Washington-square East, Washington-square North, Washington-square South, and Union-square West, respectively. Shepard Knapp, Silas M. Stilwell, W. B. Astor, George Law and others, petitioned the Board to direct an examination to be made into the manner the Great Reservoir in the Central Park is being constructed, that all due precautions may be taken against the destructive consequences would follow leakage or breakage. The petition was referred to the appropriate Committee. President HAWKS submitted a resolution directing that the streets around Washington Market should be [illegible]. Adopted. Chief Engineer Howard reported the receipt of $497 68 for old materials sold from May 15 to Oct. 4, 1858—making the total amount of money received since his appointment, Feb. 17, 1857, $1,919 22. The Committee on the business of the Croton Aqueduct Department reported that the business of that Department had been satisfactorily conducted. The Councilmen concurred in awarding the contract for [illegible] Second-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to John Kinsley; $36,686 22 is the amount named; time, seven months. The report of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of concurring to fix the license fee of the large City railroad cars at $50, and that of the small ones at $25, was called up and adopted.

Police Reports.

THE ROBBERY OF BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S STORE.—The efforts of the Police to obtain a clue to the goods—$3,000 in value—stolen recently from Bowen & McNamee's store, or of the robbers, has thus far proved unsuccessful. The only party arrested has been Mrs. Fish, who is believed to be the woman who hired the apartments in the tenement house in the rear of the store, from which access was had to the upper part of the building. An examination upon the charge preferred against her of being privy to the burglary and robbery, was commenced yesterday before Justice WELSH. Mrs. Anna Verar, who occupied a portion of the basement of the tenement house, identified the accused as the woman who moved into the apartments two or three days prior to the burglary. Further testimony was offered of somewhat conflicting character, and the case was adjourned for further examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER-WORKS—REPORT OF A SPECIAL BOARD OF ENGINEERS.—It is well known that the Water Commissioners have had a strong opposition to contend against since the first commencement of the Water-Works. Every step taken and every change from the original plan has been represented by this opposition in anything but a favorable light. The Commissioners, to satisfy themselves as well as those most interested in the work as tax-payers, solicited four distinguished engineers, a short time ago, to examine the entire Water-Works and make a report. This report was made on Friday evening last, in the presence of the Water Commissioners and a number of the most prominent citizens and largest tax-payers. The Engineers report there have been three important changes in the original plan, viz.: The removal of the pump-well 700 feet nearer to the reservoir at Ridgewood at an extra cost of $30,000; a change in the reservoir making two divisions instead of three; and the third change is the lateral conducts communicating with the supply-ponds. The first change stated meets with the hearty approval of the Board, as brick pipe is liable to sudden rupture when subjected to the action of pumping. Hydraulic masonry is here substituted for iron pipes. The distance is 700 feet. They also approve of the change in the reservoir, as the water coming through fine sand will not need settling, and as it was only for the purpose of cleaning the Reservoir that three compartments were originally contemplated. Under all the circumstances, two, in their opinion, will answer every purpose. The substitution of a puddle-bottom for brick may cause the loss of some water by filtration, but not to any great extent; and if this should be the result upon trial the brick can still be put in without interfering with the supply of water. The lateral conduits they consider a great improvement, because, should an accident happen to one pond, repairs may be effected without interfering with the supply of water. They indorse the entire works, and believe that the 20,000,000 of gallons per diem will be obtained. The engineers passed through the entire conduit, from Baisley's Pond to the pump-well, in a boat. They had an excellent opportunity to examine the work, and found it well constructed throughout, large enough for 40,000,000 of gallons per diem to pass through, and substantial enough to stand for centuries. The only objection made is to the open canal east of Baisley's Pond. This they consider should be changed to a conduit of hydraulic masonry, at an expense of $300,000. The extra expense is, comparatively, an unimportant matter. The Commissioners will probably apply to the Legislature for power to raise the money to enable them to make this change. A resolution, presented by Mr. W. E. MORRIS, was adopted by the gentlemen present in favor of changing the open canal to a conduit. The following was presented by Mr. G. S. HOWLAND and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence in the ability and fidelity of the Water Commissioners, and fully appreciate and approve their action in inviting the most eminent talent of the country to examine the works and to make such suggestions in relation thereto as to them might seem expedient.

The engineers who make this report are JOHN B. JERVIS, Constructor of the Croton Works; FREDERICK GRAFF, son of the founder of the Fairmount Water Works at Philadelphia; JOHN T. CLARK, formerly State Engineer. Mr. W. J. MCALPINE was also appointed as one of the Board, but was kept away by sickness.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD ALDERMANIC DIFFICULTY.—A few weeks ago, a Circuit Court Jury awarded the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward to Mr. JOHN H. COLGHAN as against Mr. SMITH, who has occupied the seat since May last. Mr. Colghan has not got his seat yet. The matter was referred to a committee and there it remains, and no legal way has been discovered as yet to compel the Common Council to acknowledge the claims of Mr. COLGHAN. Mr. SMITH, the other claimant to the seat, is not disposed to surrender without a struggle. Affidavits representing Mr. COLGHAN as not eligible to the office by reason of not having resided in the city for three years immediately preceding the election, have been presented to the Common Council and referred to the committee having the matter in charge. Mr. SMITH, yesterday, moved to set aside the verdict of the Jury, but the motion was denied.

THE CASE OF MR. WARING.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, the Law Committee was directed to report what action has been taken in the matter of the defalcation of N. F. WARING, late Corporation Counselor of the city, on Washington-avenue paving, referred in March, 1858; and also on the bill of N. F. WARING, for $995, referred in June.

CONSTABLES.—The Police Magistrates have all heartily concurred with the recent decision of Judge [illegible], as to the illegality of giving warrants to constables to serve, and all commenced yesterday under the new order of things.

CITY COURT.—About a dozen delinquent Jurors were fined in this Court yesterday morning. The Judge said the law would be strictly enforced; that there was no excuse under the new law. The Calendar for to-day will be Nos. 6, 15, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S SALOON.—ARTHUR NAPOLEON, the boy pianist, gives his last soirée to-night, assisted by Signora CATINOI, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Signor BERNARDI, J. G. MAEDER and THEODORE SCHALLEHNER.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S famous work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will be given in a dramatic form here to-night, with the Howards in their original parts.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—Every few weeks the public is apprised of the arrest of lottery-dealers, and names of parties are paraded as being the persons engaged in the trade, and from whom (according to these statements) thousands of dollars are taken.

The particulars furnished and the charges heretofore made have emanated from a *professional blackmailer*, who aims his attack at such as will *not pander* to his nefarious demands.

In the cases announced in your issue of the 13th inst., it is evident that this fellow has coalesced with a certain politician who was indicted for larceny in 1856. They suppose that ulterior ends may may be accomplished by striking at what they suppose to be my interests, as one of the firm of SWAN & Co., of Augusta, Ga., and WOOD, EDDY & Co., of Wilmington, Del. These parties know (for they have fully investigated the facts) that SWAN & Co., and WOOD, EDDY & Co., have no agents in New-York State, and that they are in no way engaged in or interested in the sale of tickets in this State; that those who sell their tickets in the State of New-York, do so without any connection with either of said firms. That they purchase the tickets they sell direct from the firms, at places where the sale is lawful, and that the said firms have no interest in the sales here, and are in no way engaged in transactions in violation of the law of the land. In due time the truth of these facts will be demonstrated, and the authors of these persecutions against me, presented with an exposure of their motives to the public. E. WOOD.

[Advertisement.]

MOTORPATHY IN DISEASES OF WOMAN.—H. HALSTED, M. D., has been induced to give treatment in New-York two days each week during Winter. His success in the cure of Woman's diseases is well known. He discards the use of caustic, with its poisonous effects, and all supports. His system of Motorpathy is based on philosophic principles. It gives vitality and force to the functional powers of all the organs, and has been tested in the treatment of five thousand cases in riding and Hospital practice. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds [illegible] enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal disease have been cured by this method. Calls received at St. Nicholas Hotel, from [illegible] to 3 and from 6 to 7 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday. He is other days at his Water-Cure, Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., which is open Winter and Summer for both sexes. References given and circulars gratis. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 11, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER-CLOSET.—[illegible] will never use any other paper, for it is a preventive, while all other kinds of paper are poisonous, and will, in time, make sad havoc with their health. GAYETTY'S Paper is medicated in the pulp by a process entirely unknown to other manufacturers. For parcel, sample, and large or small quantities, apply at the depot, No. 41 Ann-street. All respectable druggists sell it. J. C. GAYETTY is watermarked in each sheet, and his signature accompanies each package.

[Advertisement.]

OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.

In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-street, Opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FAMILY USE.

From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.

The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.

THE IVORYTYPE,

A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Open till 9 A. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills purge the peccant humors of the body, restore its balance to the system, give vigor to the invalid and health to the martyr of disease. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 13.

$1,000	N.Y. St. 5s, '60	101	850	Reading R.R.	51
1,000	Illinois Int. 1860	93	200	do.....s30	50¾
12,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94	250	do.....s10	50⅞
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	89½	200	do.....s30	50⅞
3,000	do	89⅞	100	do.....s10	51
6,000	do	89⅞	100	do.....b60	51⅛
9,000	Cal. St. 7s, N.Bs.	91½	400	do	51⅛
3,000	ErieRR.3d M.Bs.	66	150	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	72⅞
5,000	Erie Bds. '75..s10	45	300	do	72⅝
11,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	42	150	do	72⅝
1,000	Hud.Riv.RR.3dM	75	200	do.....s30	72⅞
3,000	Mich.Cen. 8 ℔ ct. 1stMt.Skg F'd Con.Bs	95	350	Erie Railroad	17⅜
13,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	91	200	do	17⅜
12,000	LaC&MilLdGt.Bs	26½	150	do.....s15	17⅜
8	Bank of Am.	113¾	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20⅝
40	National Bank	108	750	do	20⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	106¼	50	do.....b60	20⅞
5	Metropolitan Bank	112½	100	do.....s60	20⅝
5	Continental Bank	103	450	M.S.&N.I.G.S'k.b30	48
100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	51	450	do	48
250	do	51¼	200	do.....s30	48
200	Penn. Coal Co.	80½	100	do.....b30	48¼
20	Pacific M. S. Co.b60	90	150	do.....b3	48¼
5	do	89½	10	do	48⅝
60	do	89½	6	Panama R. R.	119¼
50	do.....b60	89½	50	do	119
100	do	89½	125	do	118¾
210	do	89	150	do	118¾
100	do	88¾	25	Ill. Central R. R.	74¼
100	Dorchester F. S. Co.	6	50	do	74
300	N. Y. Cen. RR..b60	83¾	175	do	73½
1550	do	83¾	25	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	95
650	do.....b30	83¾	450	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31½
100	do.....s10	83¾	650	do.....s10	31½
1050	do	83½	600	do	31½
100	do.....s10	83¾	100	do.....b60	31½
300	Hud. River RR.b60	34	150	Chi. & Rk. I. R.R.	61¾
100	do	33¾	200	do	61½
200	do.....b60	33¾	300	do	61½
250	do	33¾	50	do.....s30	61⅞
200	do.....s60	33½	350	do	61½
300	Harlem R.R. p.	29½	100	do.....s30	61

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '74	104½	60	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	72
1,000	Min.St.8℔c.Bds.	108½	100	do	72⅛
12,000	Cal.St.7s, N.Bds.	91	100	Reading R.R.....s60	50½
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	88¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51⅛
1,000	Gal.&Chic.1st M.	98	50	do	51⅛
10,000	LaC.&M.L.G.bds	26½	200	Mich.S.& N. I. R.R.	20⅝
1,000	do	26	275	M.S.& N.Ia.Gu.S'k.	48
12,000	Mich. C. R. 8 ℔c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs.	95	50	do	47¾
			100	do.....b60	48
250	Clev. & Tol. RR	31½	100	Panama R. R. ..b30	118
110	Pacific M. S. Co.	88½	50	do	118
100	do.....s60	88	150	do	117½
32	do	88¾	50	Ill. Central R. R.	73
850	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	83½	100	do	73½
50	do.....s10	83	700	Chi. & Rk. I. RR.	61
400	do.....s30	82¾	100	do.....s30	61
350	do.....s30	83	100	do.....s10	61
100	do.....b60	83¼	200	do	61¼
120	Hud. River RR	33½	50	do.....b60	61½
50	do.....b60	33½	100	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	13
50	do.....b60	33½	182	Erie R.R.	17¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	T. & W. R. 2d m.	41	42	Northwestern I. Co.	105
4,000	Han. Co., Ill., 8s	60	50	G. W. Marine I. Co.	145
4,000	Ch. & R. I. R. 7s	94	68	Harlem F.	12½
10,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	44	125	C.,St.P.&F.du L.R.	3
2,000	Missouri 6s	89¼	30	Am. Guano Co.	9½
10	Rep. F. I. S. of 1855	51	10	Marine Bk. Stock	87½
200	Sun M. I. S. of 1855	60	10	Han. Bk. Stock	99
240	Sun M. I. S. of 1856	56	7	Im. & Tra. Bk. Sk.	112
390	N. Y. M. I. S. of '58	87	5	Bk. of the S. of N.Y.	102½
810	Sun M. I. Co.S. of '58	72½	200	Chatham Bk. Stk.	84½
1,000	C.,St.P.& F.du L. R. 8s	14½	50	Gal. Fire I. Co.	92
2,000	LaC.&Mil. R. 8s	26½	20	Artisans' Bk. Sk.	84
100	Oriental Bank	98½	5	Col. M. I. Co.	104½
20	Hanover Bank	88¼	20	do	102
100	Phenix Bank	113¾	10	Arctic F. Ins. Co.	110
25	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	105½	10	Pac. M. S. Co.	89½
26	New World F. I. C.	94½	50	L. C. & Mil. R. Co.	4
216	Brooklyn F. I. Co.	150½	30	Bruns. & Fla. R. Co	25
			80	Am. Guano Co. Stk	8¾

MONDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Dec. 11, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Dec. 4:

Increase in Loans	$181,805
Decrease in Specie	212,205
Decrease in Circulation	86,351
Increase in Gross Deposits	16,309
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	559,207

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the *previous* exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 12, 1857.	Dec. 11, 1858.	Dec. 4, 1858.
Capital	$64,666,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	98,526,057	126,520,120	126,338,334
Specie	26,058,877	27,195,522	27,407,727
Circulation	6,249,497	7,750,166	7,836,517
Gross Deposits	75,365,134	109,354,643	109,338,334
Exchanged	12,457,134	20,272,081	19,707,165
Undrawn	62,908,000	89,081,962	89,641,169
In Sub-Treasury	6,257,840	6,244,633	6,345,591

The Bank Averages show a very steady movement. The Specie line, of late, seems almost self-adjusting. As the City is freely drawn upon from the South, and to a partial extent for Export, the Gold comes in from California and the neighboring cities. The average has not varied half a million for three or four weeks past. The Discount line goes up very slowly, although the disposition is free with some of the large Banks to add to their line on prime short *bills* or *demand loans*. The market for Money to-day is very quiet, particularly among the Stock Brokers, who are light borrowers. They are offered deposits, in some instances, on first-class collateral, as low as 3 ℔ cent. The continued ease in the rates on prime mercantile bills is still remarked, both at Bank and with the Discount Brokers. Exchange for the Boston steamer is held for an advance of ⅛@¼ on last week's currency; London, 109¼@109½, and Paris, 1.5.17½@1.5.13¾. Thus far the business is light, and the extreme rates scarcely established. The remittances in Gold, put up for the South at the close of last week, went out to-day in the steamship *Cahawba*. The amount reported is $750,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $269,961; paid out $233,394; balance this afternoon, $6,380,600. The New-Orleans Bank Statement of Saturday week shows $14,951,536—a further increase of $535,232.

The *Persia* brings the gratifying intelligence to the money article [illegible] DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. that the principal house on the other side have resumed payment in full, by anticipating all their extended liabilities of last year.

A repetition of the *political* experiment of last Monday against the Stock market was made to-day. The utmost concern was again manifested by the *short* sellers for the peace of the world and the integrity of the Monroe doctrine, and if their neighbors, who are *long* of stocks, refuse to take the alarm *now*, the calculation is that they will be made to do so, by an undefinable something that is hereafter to turn up! Meanwhile the *Bear* account, which worked so poorly last week on the President's Message, is renewed to-day on the Central American news, and prices fell, at the early Board, ½@1 ℔ cent., beginning with some of the State Stocks and running through the Railway share list, in pretty even proportions. New-York Central from 84@84¼ on Saturday, opened at 83¾, and was sold down to 83¼@83½; Reading from 51⅛ to 50⅞; Galena to 72¼, and Rock Island to 61½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central suffered in addition from the *Persia's* advices of the effect of the recent special report in London. We hear that, after sales in that market were forced at 71@72, the stock recovered to 74 ℔ cent. Michigan Southern Guaranteed shares were fairly supported at the morning session at 48@48¼ ℔ cent. The Board of Directors have adjourned, to meet in January at Toledo, without final action on the disposition of the earnings applicable to the Guaranteed Stock. The common Bonds of the Erie Company were lower, while the mortgages advanced to 86 for the 1859's. Pacific Mail shares and Panama were both weaker than on Saturday by 1@1¼ ℔ cent. Some sales were made of Panama at 118¾ ℔ cent. The amount of business in State Stocks was not large. Missouris fell to 89¼ ℔ cent. and Tennessees to 93¾ ℔ cent. The 8 ℔ cents. of Minnesota sold at 108½ ℔ cent. The January interest has been provided in this City, and the first year's Sinking Fund is also with the Treasurer, all for the original State issue of $250,000. In the afternoon the general market, at the close of the printed list of sales opened with more steadiness, and a good inquiry was shown for several of the leading Stocks, such as Missouris, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, &c. Some of the Western Shares were further depressed, and Panama was offered down to 117¾ ℔ cent., but this price was subsequently bid; Central left off 83¼@⅜; Reading, 51@51⅛, and Missouri 6s 89 ℔ cent.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 11.	Loans. Dec. 4.	Specie. Dec. 11.	Specie. Dec. 4.
Artisans' Bank	$994,490	$979,813	$116,985	$127,743
Am. Exchange Bk	8,185,017	8,029,753	2,025,832	1,857,010
Atlantic Bank	609,646	583,135	93,208	67,346
Bk. of America	5,846,421	5,755,846	2,290,470	2,457,567
Bk. of Commerce	12,745,486	12,507,780	2,579,457	2,691,878
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,135,181	1,160,493	186,606	130,094
Bk. of New-York	4,316,069	4,254,967	891,980	967,222
Bk. of N. America	1,640,337	1,631,397	284,631	317,114
Bk. of Republic	4,121,907	4,068,547	1,563,863	1,592,127
Bk. St. New-York	3,835,107	3,806,668	1,052,301	890,925
Broadway Bank	2,505,326	2,477,846	418,126	468,663
Bull's Head Bank	357,473	360,044	44,684	34,196
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,617,024	1,616,432	127,894	131,270
Chatham Bank	563,214	559,368	79,033	68,689
Chemical Bank	2,039,243	2,050,557	721,321	744,428
Citizens' Bank	704,347	712,302	146,077	95,196
City Bank	1,860,510	1,871,120	706,688	611,744
Continental Bank	3,768,549	3,904,768	635,418	815,690
Corn Exch. Bank	1,575,095	1,577,414	330,830	419,829
East River Bank	251,436	247,169	27,033	27,708
Fulton Bank	1,772,377	1,804,091	239,897	287,425
Greenwich Bank	681,722	717,348	100,253	52,212
Grocers' Bank	362,953	354,633	56,708	60,839
Hanover Bank	1,376,152	1,368,245	258,063	193,016
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,484,767	2,465,236	283,129	274,706
Irving Bank	862,528	863,435	121,009	145,006
Leather Man. Bk	2,103,763	2,140,729	304,063	331,834
Manhattan Co.	4,979,426	5,071,811	671,502	680,990
Marine Bank	903,968	906,622	103,341	119,174
Market Bank	1,689,928	1,691,150	270,068	230,032
Mechanics' Bank	4,024,931	3,912,896	830,629	832,179
Mech. B'g Ass'n	344,008	341,471	67,939	76,899
Mech. & Trad. Bk	770,821	773,709	158,240	152,788
Mercantile Bank	2,508,172	2,468,793	452,243	515,296
Merchants' Bank	6,234,166	6,403,777	1,680,287	1,589,881
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,934,132	1,928,867	239,383	218,753
Metropolitan Bank	7,169,473	7,372,368	1,134,060	1,025,252
Nassau Bank	1,731,816	1,685,142	193,079	189,656
National Bank	2,234,220	2,185,818	279,202	296,983
N. Y. County Bank	369,335	377,503	36,950	32,742
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	....	398,819	....	61,850
N. Y. Exch. Bank	280,342	280,500	23,457	23,683
North River Bank	336,212	346,556	106,639	79,680
Ocean Bank	1,717,451	1,712,696	361,303	333,489
Oriental Bank	548,073	527,061	79,861	69,846
Pacific Bank	1,048,369	1,028,777	172,088	155,385
Park Bank	4,334,956	4,301,561	877,076	946,707
People's Bank	695,474	679,708	125,426	138,777
Phenix Bank	3,645,581	3,539,592	655,393	629,425
St. Nicholas Bank	1,184,014	1,140,210	224,877	224,626
Seventh Ward Bk	1,299,681	1,288,104	158,942	193,421
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,929,223	3,877,537	1,950,961	2,152,239
Tradesmen's Bank	1,230,257	1,264,682	176,203	154,055
Union Bank	2,849,222	2,877,873	365,067	417,867
Total	126,520,139	126,338,334	27,195,522	27,407,727
	Increase...	$181,805	Decrease.	$212,205

Banks.	Deposits—Gross. Dec. 11.	Deposits—Gross. Dec. 4.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 11.	Deposits—Net. Dec. 4.
Artisans' Bank	$686,539	$674,016	$566,944	$573,528
Am. Exchange Bk	7,181,427	6,946,902	6,053,444	5,766,665
Atlantic Bank	455,918	378,138	290,300	270,016
Bk. of America	6,609,498	6,781,392	5,623,598	5,782,194
Bk. of Commerce	8,365,179	7,985,822	6,873,387	6,566,606
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,284,460	1,234,475	776,231	775,710
Bk. of New-York	3,412,285	3,550,692	2,796,933	2,876,518
Bk. of N. America	1,479,654	1,481,966	924,762	901,404
Bk. of Republic	5,382,070	5,120,553	4,205,665	3,934,955
Bk. St. New-York	3,051,406	3,007,899	2,468,138	2,476,090
Broadway Bank	2,104,589	2,190,033	1,960,699	1,928,835
Bull's Head Bank	328,009	325,163	328,044	325,163
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,066,303	1,078,215	966,496	989,672
Chatham Bank	336,380	337,012	290,934	290,439
Chemical Bank	2,324,453	2,412,413	2,144,843	2,216,231
Citizens' Bank	614,774	578,519	542,194	505,894
City Bank	1,978,565	1,924,488	1,523,953	1,518,405
Continental Bank	3,369,380	3,593,280	2,613,963	2,864,913
Corn Exch. Bank	1,343,447	1,600,830	1,049,486	1,052,961
East River Bank	160,272	137,401	160,272	137,401
Fulton Bank	1,505,296	1,655,950	1,338,296	1,482,121
Greenwich Bank	570,358	585,327	542,237	544,247
Grocers' Bank	248,320	258,069	248,330	258,070
Hanover Bank	946,218	879,563	726,627	634,063
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,524,010	1,549,470	1,279,776	1,311,789
Irving Bank	737,429	779,088	592,929	638,900
Leather Man. Bk.	1,719,867	1,908,971	1,301,405	1,369,132
Manhattan Co.	3,686,882	3,765,426	3,025,287	3,130,456
Marine Bank	647,120	677,384	455,132	473,246
Market Bank	1,251,904	1,235,986	1,060,523	1,041,368
Mechanics' Bank	3,732,981	3,432,608	2,961,952	2,731,303
Mech. B'g Ass'n	229,125	230,026	229,186	230,027
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	683,904	676,859	640,666	637,383
Mercantile Bank	2,206,462	2,213,473	1,885,439	1,887,962
Merchants' Bank	5,001,160	6,414,067	4,761,982	5,283,049
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,181,040	1,155,642	924,731	899,229
Metropolitan Bk.	5,680,269	5,777,639	4,632,585	4,773,378
Nassau Bank	1,148,430	1,069,578	1,012,349	930,483
National Bank	1,106,183	1,182,078	938,296	983,938
N. Y. County Bk.	268,636	264,947	268,936	264,948
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	....	179,002	211,878	179,002
N. Y. Exch. Bank	269,919	288,590	269,920	288,600
North River Bank	318,984	308,132	318,925	308,132
Ocean Bank	1,417,713	1,436,626	1,126,266	1,158,289
Oriental Bank	384,825	350,265	351,784	333,491
Pacific Bank	877,177	861,926	794,187	789,327
Park Bank	3,769,305	3,883,301	3,241,913	3,325,340
People's Bank	580,873	584,333	519,622	509,946
Phenix Bank	2,953,341	2,847,711	2,376,061	2,305,510
St. Nicholas Bank	839,356	819,122	800,109	775,962
Seventh Ward Bk	835,687	857,616	724,999	743,907
Shoe & Leath. Bk	5,690,916	5,309,142	4,815,191	4,965,763
Tradesmen's Bank	745,549	754,636	665,545	673,709
Union Bank	2,373,912	2,329,470	1,962,032	1,927,177
Total	109,354,643	109,338,334	88,981,962	89,541,169
	Increase...	$16,309	Decrease.	$559,207

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ COLLECTIONS MADE on all parts of the Northwest, and remitted for on day of payment. E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Sept. 24, 1858.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY advanced to 23c. HOGS dull and prices irregular; holders ask $6 40@$6 50, and buyers offer $6 25. A lot averaging 250 lbs. sold for $6 60. *Receipts, to-day*—18,000. The weather is favorable for slaughtering. MESS PORK freely offered at $17; there is a large quantity in market for future delivery, but no buyers. LARD declined ¼c.; sales at 10¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96; Reading Railroad, 25¼; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾.

Grover & Baker's NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, PRICE $50. NO. 495 BROADWAY. THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Herrick's Patent CARPET SWEEPER. Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet. For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores. Warranted to give satisfaction. WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents, No. 126 Pearl-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] CARE. We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday [illegible]. We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

GWYNNE & DAY'S Bank-Note Register. Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$50. Singer's New Family Sewing Machine. $50. A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's WINTER STYLES FOR BOYS, In Esquimaux and other Overcoats, School and Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c. The new styles have been INTRODUCED THIS WEEK. The very handsome and REMARKABLY CHEAP. ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE. ROGERS & RAYMOND, Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

Low Prices! Good and Substantial Articles!! Satisfaction Guaranteed!!!—All classes, young and old, rich and poor, male and female, can purchase their boots and shoes to better advantage at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, than at any other establishment in the City. He manufactures extensively, buys his materials cheaply, and is satisfied with small profits—the result of which is a large and satisfactory trade. Buy your "feet coverings" at CANTRELL'S, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Ladies all Bear Testimony to its Worth.—JULES HAUEL'S Eau Athenienne, or Hair Restorer, reclaims harsh, dry and wiry hair, and gives to it a soft, glossy, wavy appearance, exceedingly beautiful. It strengthens the roots, prevents its falling off, keeps it from turning gray, or restore it when gray to all the soft luxuriance and life color of youth. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. NEW STYLE—PRICE $50. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES. For sale very low. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

For Fairs and Festivals.—Our fine-flavored Gum-Drops and Mixed Candies, in fancy packages and boxes, are just the thing, being neatly put up, handy for retailing and very salable. Sold on favorable terms. STEWART & CO., No. 410 Pearl-st.

BIRTHS.

PERKINS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, Mrs. Perkins, the wife of Mr. J. Perkins, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MCKENZIE—DICKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at the house of the bride's father, No. 393 Hudson-st., by the Rev. H. Blair, Mr. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE to Miss ANNIA DICKSON, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Dickson, both of this City.

BURTON—NOBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 9, by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Mr. WALTER BURTON to Miss CORNELIA J. NOBLE.

HAVILAND—MALLEVERGNE.—At Limoges, France, on Monday, Nov. 15, CHARLES F. HAVILAND to LOUISE MALLEVERGNE.

NEILL—ABBOTT.—At Langham-place, on Monday, Nov. 22, at All Souls' Church, W. M. NEILL, Esq., of New-York, to SUSAN MARY, only daughter of the late John Abbott, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

DIED.

HOWELL.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, EMILY J., daughter of John S. and Mary E. Howell, aged 2 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Jane-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FUNK.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 12, Capt. D. STANBURY FUNK, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Capt. Edward Funk, are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 220 Thompson-st. The remains will be taken to Bellport, L. I., for interment.

ELY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, ALFRED POST, youngest child of Eugene and Martha A. Ely, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Ely, at No. 234 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 12½ o'clock M.

MCCORMICK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, suddenly, Mr. PATRICK MCCORMICK, aged 44 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James McCormick, and also of his brothers-in-law, Patrick Keely and James Carty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 211 2d-av., to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

BURCHARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 12, JOHN CUMMING, son of the Rev. Dr. S. D. and A. M. Burchard, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 7th-av., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CROFT.—In this City, on Monday Dec. 13, LITTLE EDDY CROFT, the only son of Joshua M. and Jane A. Croft, aged 4 years, 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 136 Allen-st.

☞ California and Peekskill papers please copy.

WILEY.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 13, of consumption, MARY T., wife of Reuben Wiley, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, 53d-st., six doors east of 2d-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Dutchess County for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

NELSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 12, of congestive fever, JOSEPH NELSON, aged 41 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend his funeral service on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 179 4th st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Somers, Westchester County, by the 10 o'clock train Harlem Railroad, on Wednesday morning.

MCGUIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 13, ROBERT MERVIN, only child of John and Mary McGuire, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.

The funeral (D. V.) will leave the residence of the parents, No. 3 Beach-place, Brooklyn, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 13, MARY LOUISE, wife of Caleb Mosher, in the 36th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Livingston House, Brooklyn.

STOCKING.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, Dec. 11, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. DAVIS STOCKING, formerly Pastor of the Eighteenth (Jane and Greene sts.) M. E. Church, in this City, aged 48 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 1¼ o'clock P. M. Cars leave the City at 11¼ A. M.; returning, leave Sing Sing at 3 o'clock and 3.38 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HOPPER.—At Sag Harbor, on Sunday, Dec. 12, suddenly, Mrs. MARY HOPPER, aged 79 years and 6 months.

The funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, D. C. Higgins, No. 81 Jane-st., this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment, by the 11¼ o'clock A. M. train Hudson River Railroad.

DE FOREST.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, HUGH FAIRLEY DE FOREST, son of Gerardus De Forest, Esq., of New-York City.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning next, Dec. 15, at 7¾ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

BASSETT.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday evening, Dec. 11, Capt. F. C. BASSETT, in the 73d year of his age.

ARMOUR.—At Brattleborough, Vt., on Sunday, Dec. 12, WILLIAM ARMOUR, aged 20 years and 10 months.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MUIR.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, of consumption, D. AUSTIN MUIR, in the 52d year of his age.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

MANY.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, FRANCIS VINCENT, infant son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Many.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES, FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS, FANCY ARTICLES. OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 532 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER FOR PAIN or Weakness in the Back, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than KNAPP'S Indian Strengthening Plasters. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all Druggists.

DAVID RAIT, NO. 495 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON. FINE LONDON WATCHES, Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY. DIAMOND RINGS, DIAMOND CROSSES, DIAMOND BRACELETS, DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, LAVA SETS, CORAL SETS, MOSAIC SETS, CHAIN BRACELETS. SOLID GOLD CHAINS, GOLD THIMBLES, NECK CHAINS, GOLD CARD CASES, SILVER CARD CASES. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

NOTICE.—AN EVENING ROUTE FOR SALE cheap. Over 1,300 papers on it. Apply to JAMES GILLEN, Times Office.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. [illegible] WM. B. ASTOR, ESQ. [illegible] Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE New and tasty stocks of READY-MADE CLOTHING Ever offered. A large per-centage marked down since the 15th inst. to close out the IMMENSE FALL AND WINTER STOCK. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that goods of the same quality will be sold here CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE in this City. LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL and examine the largest assortment of YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY VARIETY ever offered. F. B. BALDWIN. JERRY BARNUM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. Are now opening at their Warerooms, NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., 300 cases Warren Madder Prints. 25 cases new-style American Delaines. 30 cases Bay State and Waterloo LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. 20 cases All-Wool Long Shawls, FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE, At a reduction of over 20 per cent. They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET. 25 cases Poil de Chevere, Cronoveri and Ducals, AT A GREAT BARGAIN. Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams. The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK, And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods. N. B.—A full line of all makes WOOL BLANKETS.

1,000 TRICKS!!! THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK; OR, THE WHOLE ART OF CONJURING. Being a complete hand-book of Parlor Magic, containing OVER ONE THOUSAND optical, chemical, mechanical, magnetical and magical experiments, amusing transmutations, astonishing sleights and subtleties, celebrated card deceptions, ingenious tricks and numbers, curious and entertaining puzzles—together with all the most noted tricks of modern performers. The whole ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER 500 WOOD CUTS, and intended as a source of amusement for ONE THOUSAND AND ONE EVENINGS. 12mo., cloth, 400 pages, gilt side and back stamp. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York. Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place. Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1, to any address, free of postage.

FROLIC MASTER FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD. THE SOCIABLE; OR, ONE THOUSAND AND ONE HOME AMUSEMENTS. ILLUSTRATED WITH NEARLY 300 ENGRAVINGS AND DIAGRAMS, THE WHOLE BEING A FUND OF NEVER-ENDING ENTERTAINMENT. BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK." NEARLY 400 PAGES, 12MO. PRICE, CLOTH, GILT SIDE-STAMP, $1. Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York. Also, for sale by all Booksellers in this place. Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of One Dollar.

THE PERFECT GIFT BOOK. THE STRATFORD GALLERY; OR, THE SHAKESPEARE SISTERHOOD. COMPRISING FORTY-FIVE IDEAL PORTRAITS. Described by MRS. J. W. PALMER. ILLUSTRATED WITH FINE ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL. From designs by various eminent hands. 1 Vol. Imperial 8vo.; in antique Morocco, gilt. $12.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

LADY MACBETH,	CLEOPATRA,
JULIET,	CRESSIDA,
OPHELIA,	HELEN,
IMOGEN,	CASSANDRA,
MIRANDA,	THE SHREW,
DESDEMONA,	HELENA,
ROSALIND,	TITANIA,
CELIA,	CONSTANCE,
BEATRICE,	CORDELIA,
HERO,	THE ABBESS,
JULIA,	KATHARINE OF ARRAGON,
SILVIA,	ANNE BULLEN,
VIOLA,	PRINCESS OF FRANCE,
OLIVIA,	MARGARET OF ANJOU,
MARIA,	JOAN OF ARC,
PORTIA,	LADY GREY,
JESSICA,	LADY ANNE,
PERDITA,	LADY PERCY,
HERMIONE,	PRINCESS KATHARINE,
MISTRESS FORD,	PORTIA (wife of Brutus),
MISTRESS PAGE,	VIRGILIA,
ANNE PAGE,	LAVINIA.
ISABELLA,	

The plan of this beautiful work is as original as it is attractive. In no respect is it a mere reproduction of the "Shakespeare Galleries," and "Heroines of Shakespeare," so well known to the public; but with striking novelty and taste combines the story-telling quality of Charles Lamb with the graceful criticism of Mrs. Jameson.

From the Philadelphia Press. One of the best and perhaps the very handsomest of the books which have been published recently is Mrs. Palmer's "Stratford Gallery." Her volume is not only a suggestive contribution to Shakespearian literature, but it has a positive character in itself, as revealing a woman's sympathies and judgments about women.

From Dwight's Journal of Music. Nothing pedantic, obtrusive or dry—simply what a living woman of intelligence and refinement thinks of the women of Shakespeare, and who can be better qualified to judge of women than a woman?

From the Boston Traveller. The first artistic talent of the day has been employed on it, and altogether it will form the most superb work that has been published for years.

From the New-York Observer. This magnificent volume, published by the Appletons, is now ready for its eager admirers, and it is indeed a triumph of art in book-making, worthy of a place by the side of those great gift-books which for successive years they have issued.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer. We have no hesitation in expressing our confidence that, in all respects the work will prove a great attraction to every person of cultivated taste.

From the Baltimore Dispatch. The typography is in the highest style of excellence, and the illustrations in the sheets before us—Hero in "Much Ado About Nothing," and Julia in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"—are exquisite.

From the New-York Tribune. A truly superb gift.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. The portions of the letter-press which we have read are admirable, and even those who are familiar with the charming essays of Charles Lamb and Mrs. Jameson on the same subjects will find much to interest them in the eloquent ideal descriptions and shrewd criticisms of Mrs. Palmer.

From the Washington Union. We can assure our readers that it will be the most beautiful volume ever offered to the American public, and as it is nearly ready for publication it will be in the hands of the bookseller in time for the examination of those who wish to obtain a superb book for a present.

From the New-York Christian Advocate. It is no reproduction of familiar works of the kind, but original and ideal illustrations in the finest style of art, with beautiful stories in the text.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

EVANS & CO.'S GIFT-BOOK STORE, No. 677 Broadway, New-York. GIFTS. HOLIDAY GIFTS In endless variety without cost to those who purchase their books at the original EVANS & CO.'S Gift-Book store. The treasures of art and beauty exhausted in furnishing costly, elegant and tasteful presents for our patrons. WITH EVERY BOOK A GIFT Worth from 50 cents to $100. The largest assortment of Books ever offered at retail prices in the United States, embracing every department of literature. MAGNIFICENTLY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS. British and American authors—splendid library editions. Standard Fiction. Historical, Biographical and Scientific Works. Juveniles and Poetry. Bibles for the pocket, the pew and the family, in every form, size and style at very low prices. A gift with every book, delivered at the time of sale, worth from 50 cents to $100. EVANS & CO., Lafarge Hotel Buildings, No. 677 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway. (St. Nicholas Hotel.) THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

PARLOR RECREATIONS. AMUSING, INSTRUCTIVE, ASTONISHING. By means of the *Stereoscope*, one can see in rapid succession every beautiful and famous scene, all the great *old cities* and magnificent monuments of the world, for which many years of travel and peril would not otherwise suffice. Egypt, with its Pyramids and Monumental Mountains; the Holy Land and its imperishable associations; Greece, and the crumbling evidences of her ancient empire in Art; Rome, still rich in mighty masses of time-stained grandeur; the Rhine, and its romantic ruins; the white topped Alps, smiling Vineyards and glassy Lakes. Panoramas of Cities and Country, are all brought before the eye in perfect and wonderful truthfulness. D. APPLETON & CO. would call attention to their large and varied stock of Stereoscopes and Stereographs, newly selected, and which are offered at greatly reduced prices from current rates. They would call especial attention as applicable to the present season, to the arrangements made with the NEW-YORK STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, whereby Family Groups of from two to twenty persons, old and young, are taken for the stereoscope in the first style, and at very reasonable prices. A very large stock of newly-imported and original American Views entirely new, is offered at very low rates. No better opportunity can be presented to the dealer. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner Leonard.

FOR WINTER CLOTHING. At Reduced Prices. [illegible] See the stock offered by [illegible]

BALLARD, [illegible] offer the balance of their stock of [illegible] AT WHOLESALE [illegible] and at closing-out prices, to make room for their stock of STRAW GOODS, to which they invite the attention of [illegible] NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOLIDAY TRADE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS. FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK. Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES. No. 6 Maiden-lane.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE, FOR HEATING CHURCHES, STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES. This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. [illegible] BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, corner White-st.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY, having enlarged their Factory and added to their machinery from the latest improvements for the manufacture of CARPET LINING and COTTON BATTING, have now on hand and are manufacturing a superior article of COTTON BATTING. Buyers are invited to call and examine at the Factory, No. 449 WATER-ST. N. B.—All orders for Carpet-Lining and Cotton Batting promptly attended to. J. K. HARRINGTON, Agent.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Roanoke*, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—G. B. Douglas and lady, H. Drygate, Mrs. [illegible], Wilde, John W. [illegible], J. Smith, H. W. Moses, [illegible] Baptist, L. Tiffany, T. Tiffany, Miss S. Stoddard, [illegible] A. Morgan, J. V. Nash, Jos. Semple, G. H. Bissell, and 12 in the steerage.

In bark Mary C. Dyer, from Black River, Jam.—[illegible] Banks and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 29 | Gov. Island. 2 19 | Hell Gate.... 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship S. Holmes, Griffith, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son.

Bark M. Sawyer, Bartlett, Charleston, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, [illegible] & Co.; Enterprise, Gandon, Key West, Brunner & Dunn; Romer, Black, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; M. Balcom, (Br.,) Balcom, Halifax, H. G. Donavan; Leone, (Braz.,) Arroyo, Maranham, Burdett & Noble.

Schooners Bird, Blackman, Egg Harbor, F. J. Dooley; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master; Ann Cole, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Sea Bird, Garvey, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Virginia, Davis, Savannah, D. C. Murray; R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; E. Martin, Sleight, Mobile, [illegible] Clearman & Co.

Barge R. Burden, McKahy, Philadelphia, ———.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. Dec. [illegible] 7:35 A. M., off Sinepuxent, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Richmond; 2:30 P. M., off Great Egg Harbor, passed schr. Rebecca, from City Point.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has anchored above Quarantine, on account of the fog.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 36 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Dawn, Wood, Fairhaven, with mdse., to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Tropic, Newell, Havre Oct. 25, with mdse. and 305 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had a fine run of 18 ds. to the eastern edge of Banks, since which had continual heavy gales from S. W. to W. N. W. Nov. [illegible] experienced a most violent gale from N. W., in which occurred a whirlwind, carrying away the fore and mizen topmasts, maintop-sails, and foretopmast staysail and the end of the main-yard. On the 14th, [illegible] and foretopmast staysail, and a terrific gale came on the same night, carrying them both away again; also passengers' cook-houses and caboose-houses; went to the southward and repaired damage. Since Dec. 1 have had pleasant but westerly weather. Dec. [illegible] lon. 70 [illegible], saw the topmasts and top-gallant masts of a large ship, also large quantities of lumber.

Ship Young America, Babcock, Singapore Sept. 21, passed Anjier Oct. 5, and Cape of Good Hope Oct. 30, with mdse. to Alex. Bell's Son. The Y. A. crossed the equator Nov. 21, and has been 6 ds. to northward of lat. 36.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Pickett, Black River, Jam., 25 ds., with pimento, &c., to Peck & Church. Left no American vessels. Passed, bound in, schr. W. F. Bissell; Dec. 6, lat. 29 30, lon. 76 30, spoke bark Flash, from Vera Cruz for New-York.

Brig Thomas Connor, (of Portland,) York, Neuvitas Nov. 20, with mahogany, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Abby Taylor, Graham, Aspinwall 22 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig John Boynton, Rice, Port-au-Prince Nov. 26, with coffee and logwood to Kolber & Mollmann.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, (of Prospect,) Griffin, Sagua la Grande Dec. 1, with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. Has experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig Ortolan, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Sisal Nov. 28, with hides, hemp, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Left no Am. vessels. 4th inst., lat. 28 23, lon. 78 20, spoke Br. bark [illegible] W. Hyde, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, with 4 of her crew sick.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Armstrong, St. John, N. B., via Providence to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Denmark, Wilson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Prebie, (of Harrington,) Stront, Rio Hacha Nov. 14, with hides, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with schr. John Bell, for New-York. The J. P. has had heavy weather—sprung foremast, split sails, &c.

Schr. Whitman Phillips, Brant, Bucksville, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rosset. 6th inst., lat. 36 05, lon. 73 20, in a thick fog, was run into by a 3 masted schr. J. W. Ramsey, from Boston for Charleston, carrying away the rail, stanchions, plankshear, split foresail, and carried away the head, cutwater, jib-boom, &c., of the J. W. R.

Schr. Emily Kerr, (of Baltimore,) Martin, Rio Hacha Nov. 29, with fustic, &c., to master.

Schr. Achiever, (Br.,) Newell, Halifax 11 ds., with fish to Whitman Bros.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Boerr, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. C. M. Neal, Henderson, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. E. Walton, Dibble, Boston 4 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Fulcrum, Dow, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Dolphin, ———, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. D. B. Dickens, Brown, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Maria, Farrow, Brown, Rockland.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rockland.

Schr. M. Patridge, Hix, Rockland.

Schr. Chieftain, Rhodes, Rockland.

Schr. John Adams, Averill, Rockland.

Schr. Warrior, Elwell, Rockland.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rockland.

Schr. Hardscrable, Gregory, Rockland.

Schr. Mary Wise, Brewster, Rockland.

Schr. Ama de Powers, Smith, Rockland.

Schr. Louisa Gray, ———, Boston, with linseed.

Schr. Howard, Howley, Boston, with mdse.

WIND—During the day from eastward, with fog.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement No. 17 of the New-York Marine Register, published by R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st., has been issued for Dec. 15. It contains a list of 38 ships, 11 barks, 25 brigs, 32 schooners, and 1 steamer, not before registered or cancelled.

The ship Chas. Cooper, arrived last evening from Antwerp, has 39 passengers, and reports being 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

The schr. M. & D. Scudder, of Barnstable, Gorham, from Wellfleet for Tangier, left Newport, and returned in consequence of head winds. In entering the harbor, about 7 o'clock, 11th inst., ran afoul of schr. Ottoman, of St. George, Elwell, from Calais, for Stonington, which was anchored outside the breakwater, while under full sail, carrying away both head-stays, martingale, bowsprit-shroud and billet-head. The Scudder lost jib-stay, head-rail, and had bulwarks cut down to the deck forward. The Rodonda had a light in the rigging, and an anchor watch set. Both vessels went into the inner harbor for repairs.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 12—Arr. brig Shibboleth, from Boston; schrs. Falls, from Philadelphia; Excelsior, from New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 13—Arr. bark Maria Soane, Conway, Calcutta; brigs Chatham, Simpson, Valparaiso; Bird of the Wave, Adams, Jacmel.

NEWPORT, Dec. 11—Arr. brig Harriet, of Richmond, Edgley, Smithport, Va., for Mystic; schrs. Golden Gate, Weeks, Boston, for New-York; Lewis Clark, Boyd, Philadelphia, to discharge; W. C. Atwood, Potter, Delaware City, for New-Bedford; Adelina, Prescott, Providence, for New-York. In port, bark Aerial, brigs [illegible] John Balch, and Morning Light; schrs. H. [illegible], ton, for Tangier; Bion, Provincetown, for Virginia; [illegible] crum, Calais, for New-York; Springbok, [illegible], Richmond; Lejok, Boston, for Doboy Island; [illegible] Bangor, for Norwich; Rodonda, Calais, for [illegible]; N. and D. Scudder, Wellfleet, for Tangier; [illegible] mond, Eastport, for Richmond, Va.; Harriet, [illegible] for Norfolk; Gamaliel, Wellfleet, for Tangier; [illegible] Providence, for New-York; Bolivar, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia; Knight, Boston, for Baltimore; Columbia, Belfast, for Norfolk; E. J. Munsell, Boston, for New-York; Open Sea, Providence, for Jacksonville; [illegible] of Columbia, Wakeman, Boston, for Washington, D. C.; Chief, Gloucester, for New-York; James Parker, [illegible] Taunton, for New-York; Susan and Mary, [illegible] Pier, for New-York; J. R. Dickenson, for Philadelphia, (having repaired;) Eliaha Brooks, disch.; J. P. [illegible] ard, disch.; W. R. Newcomb, Boston, for Fredericksburg; Mary Emma, Boston, for New-York; [illegible] Providence, for Philadelphia; Samuel L. Crocker, [illegible] ton, for Philadelphia; Mary Ann, Calais, for New-York; Benjamin D. Prince, Truro, for Tangier; [illegible] Greenwich, for Barnstable; Vesta, disch.; [illegible] lation, Providence, for New-York; John [illegible], Providence, for New-York; Mary Brush, Providence; [illegible] New-York; George H. Davis, for New-York; [illegible] Brook Packet, Providence, for New-York; Virginia, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11—Arr. ship Alexander, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 12—Arr. ships Marvin and Jura, from New-York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The barkentine Ephraim Williams, from Dix Island, bound to this port, is below.

Spoken, &c.

Ceylon—ship, from Padang for Boston, Nov. 12, [illegible].

Cyclone—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Nov. 12, [illegible].

Frank—brig, of Halifax, Dec. 10, lat. 38 00, lon. 73 [illegible].

Palmaiza—bark, from Padang for Boston, Nov. 13, lat. 13 S., lon. 12 30 W.

Roman Emperor—Br. ship, from Madras for Trinidad, with 366 coolies, Nov. 16, lat. 11 30, lon. 19 30.

Storm King—brig, 41 ds. from Malaga for New-York, Nov. 27, lat. 34 58, lon. 54 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Hacha, Nov. 29, schr. Martha Gilmore, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 26, brigs Isabella Beurman, for New-York in 3 ds.; May Queen, for Philadelphia [illegible]; Sabine, Moses, and, [illegible] Thompson, [illegible] for [illegible] 5 ds.

At Sagua la Grande, Dec. 1, bark W. B. [illegible], [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

Recently published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLIND BARTIMEUS: THE STORY OF A SIGHTLESS SINNER AND HIS GREAT PHYSICIAN. By WILLIAM J. HOGE, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward's, Va. 18mo, Muslin. Price 75 cents.

THE LIVING EPISTLE; OR, THE MORAL POWER OF A RELIGIOUS LIFE. By CORNELIUS TYREE, of Powhatan, N. C. 18mo. Price 60 cents.

Also, FORTY VOLUMES OF THEIR NEW SERIES OF SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS. Varying in price from 15 cents to 60 cents each.

Recently published: SERMONS TO THE CHURCHES. BY FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D. 12mo. Price 85 cents.

MEMOIR OF DAVID T. STODDARD. BY JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. With fine portrait, and several illustrations of Scenes in [illegible] Oroomiah. 12mo. Price $1.

SERMONS FROM THE FRENCH AND GERMAN. Translated by Drs. Fish and Poor of Newark. Price $1. This is one of the best volumes of Sermons issued from the American press.

GLIMPSES OF JESUS; OR, CHRIST EXALTED IN THE AFFECTIONS OF HIS PEOPLE. By W. P. BALFERN, of London. 12mo. Price 60 cents.

OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. Edited by A. C. KENDRICK, D. D. 6 vols. octavo; cloth, $12; library sheep, $13 50; half-calf, $18.

THE LITTLE COMMODORE. BY MAY MANNERS. Illustrated by eight cuts on tinted paper. Price 75 cents. The reader is taken in a United States ship across the Ocean, up the Mediterranean Sea and River Nile, visiting all the places and objects of note, making one of the most instructive and entertaining juvenile books published.

TREASURY OF PLEASURE BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Beautifully illustrated with Colored Cuts, bound in antique style, gilt edge. Price $1 50.

ANOTHER THREE-PLATE NUMBER. GODEY FOR JANUARY, 1859. Immeasurably ahead of every other Magazine. THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN—A seven tableaux steel-plate engraving. NEGLECTED FLOWERS—A beautiful steel plate. WHAT A LIKENESS—A colored engraving and fashion plate. GODEY'S DOLLAR PURSES—Printed in several colors. HOW TO MAKE CHEAP FURNITURE for unexpected guests, with six engravings—street music. WINDOW-DROP WALTZ—A new piece of music. Six full-length figures of Fashions, beside the Colored Fashion Plate, two dresses, and diagrams to cut them by. Home manufactured picture frame. A model Cottage and plan. Economic Receipts for Ladies, with engravings. Fifty-eight engravings in all. Embroidery—head-dresses, [illegible] bonnets, [illegible], drawing lessons, novelties, brooches, [illegible] or curling-pins. [illegible] WINDOW—the richest story of the season. [illegible] NEW STORY, and WHO IS THE WIDOW POLLY LEE. For sale by all the dealers.

From the Boston Atlas. [illegible]

NOW READY: MRS. MARY J. HOLMES' NEW STORIES. DORA DEANE; OR, THE EAST INDIA UNCLE, and MAGGIE MILLER; OR, OLD HAGAR'S SECRET. In one neat 12mo volume, 474 pp. Price $1. Also ready, uniform in style with the above, NEW EDITIONS OF LENA RIVERS, 416 pp. 12mo. $1. HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE, 380 pp. 12mo. $1. MEADOW BROOK; OR, ROSA LEE, 380 pp. 12mo. $1. Mrs. Holmes' books are welcomed by all who enjoy natural, truthful and vivacious writing. Sold by all Booksellers. Single copies mailed, post paid, on receipt of the price. C. M. SAXTON, Publisher, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY, FOR JANUARY, 1859. GREAT SUCCESS!! SECOND EDITION IN PRESS. We can now supply the trade with this great popular Magazine in limited quantities. We will also receive orders for the second edition, which will be ready about the 20th inst. DEXTER & BROTHER, 14 Ann-st.

LOTTERIES! LOTTERIES! LOTTERIES! TRICKS AND TRAPS OF NEW-YORK CITY. Number 2 tells just how they do it. Price 10 cents. Free by mail. DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—No. 323 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.—We respectfully inform those who send us Clubs that they can add one or more to their list at the same rate as the original Clubs, and the Lady's Book will be sent to any place where the subscriber resides. Terms—from which there can be no deviation—the same terms have been published on every No. of the Book: One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; three copies one year, $6; five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making six copies, $10; eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making nine copies, $15; eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the Club, making twelve copies, $20; and on no account will any extra copy be sent over what the Club calls for. Back numbers from January can always be supplied. No other Magazine can be introduced into the above Clubs but Arthur's Home Magazine. SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES—Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine, $4 50; Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, $3 50; Godey's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, and Arthur's Home Magazine one year, $6. The money must all be sent at one time for any Club, and in advance. The above is the only way in which we can club with Harper's Magazine. L. A. GODEY.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS—HOYTS' POEMS TO aid in rebuilding the Free Church of the Good Shepherd. New series—Splendid steel portrait of the author, a favor from the artist, J. C. Buttre, Esq.; illustrations of Santa Claus, presented by the Messrs. Harpers. The work is printed on superb type, liberally furnished by Messrs. White & Co., type founders. We are also under obligations to J. D. M'Creary, Esq., & Co., for the use of their office, No. 5 Spruce-st. Ladies wanted as agents.

LECTURES.

COOPER LECTURES. A SERIES OF SIXTEEN LECTURES AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. On consecutive WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, by the Professors of Yale College, and others of the most distinguished scientific men in the country. The next four will be delivered by Prof. CHAS. H. PORTER, Upon the following subjects: Dec. 15—The Air We Breathe. Dec. 22—The Water We Drink. Dec. 29—The Fire That Warms Us. Jan. 5—The Earth We Live Upon. Each of which will be fully illustrated with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS. Single tickets, 25 cents. For the Course $1. For a gentleman and lady, $2; which may be obtained at the principal hotels and bookstores, Cooper Institute, and J. W. NORTON, Treasurer, No. 447 Broome-st., one door east of Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A. M., Has, at his rooms, No. 900 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter. A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: [illegible]. A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: [illegible] cents per lesson. Familiar Lectures on History and Geography every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts. Magic-lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½. Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 25 cents.

THE REV. J. L. HARRIS WILL DELIVER a series of eight lectures on consecutive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at the New-York University, on Washington-square, upon the following subjects: THIS EVENING—Sufficiency of Christianity. Dec. 21—Credibility of Biblical Revelation. Dec. 28—Christ in Heaven and Christ on Earth. Jan. 4—The Atonement. Jan. 11—Man Fallen, Unfallen and Redeemed. Jan. 18—The Gospel's Triumph. Jan. 25—The Four Paths to Immortality. Feb. 1—The New Heart and the New Life. Seats free.

MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be delivered before this association on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, by MATHEW HALE SMITH, at the Northwest Presbyterian Church, in [illegible]-st., near 8th-av. Subject—The Heroic Women of the Revolution. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO TWO LECTURES by ALBERT G. REMINGTON, one entitled The Meaning of Beauty in Art, the other Influences of Art, to be read at the Cooper Institute; Room No. 22, Dec. 14 and 15, respectively, at 8 o'clock P. M. Ticket admitting lady and gentleman to both lectures, $1; to one, 50 cents. To be had at the door.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.—The fifth lecture in the annual course will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, by DONALD G. MITCHELL. Subject—The Teachings of Money. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door. CHAS. S. FARLEY, Chairman Lec. Com.

HIEROGLYPHIC ORIGIN OF LETTERS—EVERY LETTER A WORD.—Prof. J. DE LAUNAY will give ten Lectures (at his residence, No. 33 West [illegible]-st.,) on Tuesday, Dec. 14, and consecutive Thursdays and Tuesdays, at 3½ o'clock,—repeated at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents—$2 to the Course.

MRS. CORA L. HATCH, TRANCE MEDIUM, will commence a course of lectures on the 7th [illegible] in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to Oct. 1, 1858, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address I. B. PUGH, No. 815 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful capable servant, highly recommended, in a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework; and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice smart young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work; wages, $5 to $6. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young woman of Protestant principles, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; is a well-informed girl of neat and genteel appearance and of the most mild and accommodating disposition; a good home more desired than high wages. Excellent references. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY TRUSTworthy girl to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a good plain cook, and thoroughly experienced as washer and ironer; will be found a girl of agreeable and obliging disposition, and not fearful of work. Best of City reference; wages moderate. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, FAITHFUL and highly-recommended young woman, a situation; she is a thorough house-worker, a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is perfectly willing, not afraid of work, and will do her utmost to please; she is neat, economical, and very trustworthy. Apply at No. 80 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can do neat, plain sewing, and has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 162 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who has lived for five years in one family. Perfectly understands all kinds of family cooking. No objection to leave the City. Washington preferred. Best reference given. Apply at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th-sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up shirts in a fashionable style; understands baking and pastry, soups, and the washing of a private family; wages $7 to $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing; wages $6. Call at No. 314 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family as first-class cook; one who understands all kinds of cooking; who lived several years in one family; no family who keeps boarders need apply. Call at last employer's, No. 20 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY; is willing to do anything to earn a respectable living; would prefer to instruct one or two children in the rudiments of the English language; would take the entire charge of a child. Reference exchanged. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, a situation in a private family; understands cooking all its branches; makes bread and pastry; lived 12 years in England in first-class families. References given. Can be seen at No. 372 2d-av., first floor, room No. 1, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable, steady woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its various branches, both City and country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, A SITUation as cook; is capable of doing any kind of cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, or pastry of any kind; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 66 7th-av., front room, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; a private family preferred; can produce the best of City reference for capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and make shirts and work on ladies' dresses; is a good family sewer; would assist in the ironing, or make herself useful otherwise; can give satisfactory City references. Can be seen for two days at 194 East 17th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation for a young girl 15 years of age (who has lived with her some time,) in a small private family, either as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 at 24 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 East 13th-st., in the basement, near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; her baby is three weeks old. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 2½ Cliff-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, and to assist in washing, in a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 11 Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the basement. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook, washer and ironer; reference may be made to No. 180 Henry-st., Brooklyn, where she has lived three years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting, in a small family. Call at No. 119 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as good cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 147 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family, is a good cook, understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITuation for a first-class colored cook. Apply at office of the Clarendon Hotel, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse in a family; no objection to travel. Call at No. 141 1st-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; can be seen at her present employer's No. 103 2d-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, IN A private family, by a trustworthy young man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent groom as well as driver; he perfectly understands his business in its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition; has the best City recommendations. Call or address at No. 115 East 26th-st., or a note addressed for F. M., at the Times Office, Box No. 166, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as farmer; has had long experience in farming and cultivating of land, and raising of stock, and will be found a useful domestic on a gentleman's place; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Unexceptionable reference given, if required. Address E. W., Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom and coachman; country preferred; is a good groom and a good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is willing to go to any part of the country; wages moderate. Can be seen for three days by addressing C. W., Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Swiss, who speaks English, to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address R. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITer, a situation, who understands his business perfectly well. Call at No. 19 West 16th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM SIXTEEN TO 18 years of age; he must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents; none but those who can comply with the above and produce the most unexceptionable City reference, need apply. Call after 2 o'clock P. M., only. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN, ACQUAINTed with the setting of furnaces and boilers, and who can be well recommended for integrity, may find a good business opening by addressing J., Box No. 3,136, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; she must have experience in the care of children, and bring good recommendations; the situation to be filled is not in the hotel. Apply at room No. 236, New-York Hotel, from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—PARTIES wanting a book-keeper, and willing to pay fairly for competency and faithfulness, will address INDEX, Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN, IN a wholesale boot and shoe house—men who can influence good, prompt-paying trade. Address Box No. 2,361 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD ORGAN BUILDERS; to good workmen the best wages and steady work will be given. Address J. T. BARBER, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND A YOUNG lady, to assist in a store. Apply at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply, to-day, at No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE AS an apprentice to wood engraving, one with a taste for drawing preferred. THOMAS COX, 106 Nassau-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO PROCURE SUBscribers for the Commercial Times. ADAMS, UPHAM & CO., No. 43 Stone-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 3, 1859. Payment in advance. $60 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music, $4 to $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 220 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 23 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 238 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 820 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wanted: three governesses to teach music, English and French—salary $300 to $600 and board. One to teach music, French, painting and English. Three teachers of music, one of English, music and calisthenics. Apply personally.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH —Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 83 4th-av. Private lessons.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 75 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 213 4th-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals. P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 2. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, née De Rochefarmoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

$130 PER YEAR—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $600 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst. till the beginning of January, at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

TO SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—A GENtleman competent to instruct in elocution, music and penmanship, or to take charge of the Primary Department of a School, wishes to be employed four hours per day, receiving as compensation only a pleasant home in a literary family. Recommendations from City teachers will be shown. Address EMERSON, Box No. 202 Times Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as teacher of Music, French and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily as visiting governess in a school or private family, for all or either of the above branches. Brooklyn or vicinity preferred. Address S. L., Box No. 4083 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction includes the English branches, music, French and drawing; desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English Branches and Mathematics, by a young Lady well qualified to instruct; familiar with the discipline of school; successful in her experience in teaching. Address E. M. S., Box No. 197, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN College, employment as tutor for one hour each day in the French and Latin languages, or the English branches. Address ALPHA, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ENGLISH TEACHER, a female, who understands how to teach penmanship. Applicants will call at No. 111 2d-st., between 9 A. and 5 P. M.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE, No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris. The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A gentleman and his wife, with second story front room, furnished or not, gas and fire and good table, with the comforts of a home. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, No. 67 2d-st.

BOARDING—FULL OR PARTIAL, IN A PRIVATE family in 22d-st., with a pleasant room furnished with fire, gas and water, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms very moderate. Address E., Box No. 180 Times Office.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 267 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM can be had, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE —Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; a front room and bedroom on the second story will be required, with modern conveniences; a fair price will be paid. Location between 6th and 2d avs, and 4th and 20th sts. Address ATWATER, Box No. 188 Times Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, after May 1, together with a front basement and sleeping room above, by a physician, with the best of references. Address Dr. S., New-York City Post-Office, stating terms and No. of residence.

BOARD WANTED IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—A gentleman wishes to make arrangements for permanent board in a private family, for himself and wife. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, &c., BANK CLERK, Box No. 200 Times Office.

A WIDOW LADY, WITH A PLEASANT house and pleasant family, in embarrassed circumstances, would like to let a room with board, and have a small sum advanced, for which a liberal deduction on the board would be made weekly, as interest for the money, which would be paid in May. Address F. M., Union-square Post-Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 6½; French cook. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR ONE or two single gentlemen, who can appreciate the luxury of a beautiful front parlor on 2d floor, with bedroom attached, tastefully furnished, in a private family, where they will have a well-furnished table and good society, can be accommodated by addressing JAY, Box No. 114 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 12 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF REFINEMENT may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W.," Station D, Post-Office, giving name and address.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE—BROADWAY SIDE—Parlor and bedroom and two hall rooms to let, with breakfast and dinner; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished; very desirable location; reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IF ANY family wish to help out their rent by letting half a house, or a furnished suite of rooms with private table for a small family, apply to J. B., Box No. 2005 City P. O. Best references given.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, in the second or third story of a house, without board. Address K., Box No. 201 Times Office, to-day.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 161 and 163 Hudson-st. Location desirable.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE AND CERTAIN CURE for corns, with full and convincing proofs of its valuable properties. Time for effecting a permanent cure, from six to ten days. Apply at No. 431 Broome-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS. 3 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE. The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale grounding ... to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale. Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER, ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 20 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 37TH-ST., A VERY DEsirable new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,500 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS IN EXCHANGE for dry goods, or a stock of other goods, his farm, situated about 70 miles west of Chicago, Ill., containing 170 acres of good improved land, all fenced, with house and barn upon it, broke, and ready for next Spring's operations. Any one wishing to sell out, will find this to be a good bargain. For particulars, address J. M., Box No. 4,397, Post-office New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 112 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE HOUSE NO. 46 GROVE-st., furnished, suitable for a boarding-house, hotel or seminary. Also, the first-class house, with stable attached, No. 11 Perry-st. Apply to E. BLOOMER, No. 280 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 242 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 246 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE IN WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs; or the whole house may be let, and the present occupants board with the family. Address M. W., Box 201 Times Office.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF JANUARY, THE HOUSE No. 64 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square. The house is in good order and of medium size. Apply between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, AT YONKERS, large or small rooms, with or without power, in the large four-story brick building (with water privilege) near the Hudson River Depôt, at Yonkers. Inquire on the premises, or to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 36th-st.; 75x100. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the Times office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 329 Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, and corner of Reade and Elm sts. The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK, FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE, HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS. In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS. ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS. For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND SENATE CHAMBER, and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES, Established beyond Experiment and without question the most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail. JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

ESTABLISHED 1839. GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York, Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c. Bank doors, safes and window shutters. Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c. Enameled grates and fenders. Corrugated iron roofs. Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes. Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place. United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c. Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, floor and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes. Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York Times Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others. JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st. East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland. They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes. Forte-piano, Mandoline, and Expressive Musical Boxes. Also some fine Boxes with BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York. Musical Boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer. LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS, CHINA VASES, TOYS, &c. RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. Will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 192 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of French and German fancy goods, toys, China vases, &c. (By order of the assignee.) 300 lots of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c. We would call the attention of the trade to the above sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer. HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE, AT SALESROOM, No. 390 Broadway, on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. The richest assortment ever offered. Terms—Under $100, cash; over $100, 90 days, approved paper.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. ELEGANT FANCY GOODS. E. & F. H. SCHENCK Will sell, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, At 11 o'clock each day, At their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., One of the richest assortments of FANCY GOODS Ever offered in this City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer. BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., superb fancy goods, consisting in part of elegant marble, bronze, ormolu and China clocks; superb bronze figures and groups, magnificent Parian groups and statuettes, richly decorated; French China dinner and tea sets, French China vases and card receivers, Bohemian glass ware in great variety, superb silver-plated tea and coffee sets, waiters of all sizes, castors, cake baskets, music boxes, and a large assortment of other rich goods, making one of the finest sales of the season.

J. W. FORTES, Auctioneer. AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, &c., at the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship. Parlors—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of those celebrated seven-octave rosewood piano-fortes, richly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys; rosewood reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French-plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich 21-day bronze and ormolu clock; costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and high cost. Dining-room—Solid extension-table; suite in moquet, richly carved, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit-stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant mirrors, pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, silver plated stair-rods, work tables, clocks, &c. N. B.—The above house and lot for for sale at a very low price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., superb sale of costly statuary, rich Prussian fancy goods, Italian marble vases, Chinese, Japanese and Indian goods; the richest sale of the season, all fresh imported goods, and suitable for the holidays, consisting of real marble parlor statuary, representing Shepherdess; Flora, original, by Franchi; Vanity; Madonna, by Palli, of Milano; First Lesson, a group of great merit; First Step, by Sarti; Innocence, Dancing Girl, &c. Chinese, Japanese, and India goods, consisting of some of the most select articles yet introduced; large vases, very rich lacquered ware, tea poys, valuable rare shawls and dresses, rare shells, and other articles. Parisian fancy goods: dressing cases, work boxes, ormolu and silver porte-monnaies, reticules, glove-boxes, carved cabinets and boxes, ormolu goods of various descriptions, entirely new and not before seen; Italian marble vases, urns and groups, some of which are very large and elegant, with other articles just received from Italy. The whole can be examined on Monday, 13th inst., in our salesrooms and gallery, until the sale.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer. POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NINTH AND BANK STREETS. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Waverley-place. Lot 25 feet 3 inches wide, front and rear, and 100 feet deep. NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 48 9th-st. Lot 25 feet 1 inch wide, front and rear, and half the block in depth. BANK-STREET—The seven well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 6, 8, 12, 14, 18, 22 and 24 Bank-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. Lots about 20 feet wide and 90 feet deep. Houses 40 feet deep. Terms: Two-thirds may remain (if desired) on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Sale absolute, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST. AND FIFTY-SECOND-STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 16 lots on the northerly side of 120th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av.; house and lot situated on the northerly side of 52d-st., 600 feet east of 9th-av.; lot 25x100. Terms at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, BY ORDER OF assignee, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description suitable for parlors, chambers and dining rooms. Housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy attention, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers. SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS BY SPEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 342 Fulton st., Brooklyn, consisting of Muslins, Calicoes, Ribbons, Lawns, Hosiery, Threads, Needles, Woolen Goods, Cotton Batting, &c., Counters, 3 large Glass Cases, Fixtures, and a general assortment of other goods. THOS. MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer. IMPORTANT AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.—JOHN FISHBLATT, will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 88 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., parlor suites, piano-forte, carpets, dining-room furniture, crockery wares; also the whole contents of seven bedrooms, kitchen ware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers. AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS! FURS! FURS!—HERTS & MOSS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 5½ Pine-st. Large closing sale of furs, comprising sable, mink, stone marten, ermine, fitch and other capes, talmas, half-capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, gents caps, mufflers, gloves, &c. Also, a large lot of sleigh and lap robes, sleigh bells, &c.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers. AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, CROCKERY, glassware, china toys and fancy goods, for Christmas, by BARTLETT & COWEN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st. An extra large and choice stock, in lots, for retailers. Sale peremptory, for cash. Come one, come all, and see the bargains.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer. 350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN DIAMOND JEWELRY, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall offer our fine stock of DIAMOND JEWELRY AND UNSET DIAMONDS, At the following reduced rates during the holidays: First quality fine white Brilliants.

Carat stones, unset, at	$70 each
Three quarter carat stones, unset, at	45 each
Half carat stones, unset, at	[illegible] each

All of which will be guaranteed perfect. Also choice sets and half sets pink Coral, very handsome. FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 367 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, of all descriptions, for sale at low prices by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES, FOR GENTLEMEN, of all descriptions, SOME IN NEW STYLES OF CASES, for sale at low prices by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SILVER CUPS and NAPKIN RINGS, for sale at low prices by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

PLATED TEA SETS, NEW PATTERNS, for sale at low prices by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! BOUGHTON & RANDALL, No. 38 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of FINE FURS. Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c., IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c. Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES. We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes. Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

A NOTICE FOR THE HOLIDAYS. FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! At HARRIS & RUSSAK'S, No. 228 Grand-st., No. 231 8th-av., No. 226 Bowery. We sell our large and various stock of Sables, Ermine, Mink, Stone Marten, etc., etc., etc., etc., AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!! Fur Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars and Gloves; also, a large assortment of Sleigh-Robes and Children's Fancy Furs in great variety.

FURS, FURS, FURS—A LARGE AND ELEgant variety at the lowest City prices. Beautiful sets from $10 to $30. KELLOGG, No. 361 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1858. Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. [illegible] Pine-st. Commissioners for receiving subscriptions. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN. HENRY E. CROCKER, of the firm of Crocker & Warren. HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of Barrett, Smythe & Cozens. L. GARCIA, of the firm of [illegible] & Co. LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall.

REMITTANCES. UNION BANK OF LONDON. BANK OF LIVERPOOL. BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES. Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO. Issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued on New-York office. H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS. No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED, by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year: HENRY AITKEN, President. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary. By order of the Board. A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 3, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 William-st., New-York.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the transfer books of the stocks issued by the State of Ohio will be closed from the 15th day of December, inst., until the 10th day of January next, preparatory to and for the payment of the January, 1859, interest thereon. F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State. A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State. C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when due exchange thereon is provided for. Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America. F. C. FERGUSON, R. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, [illegible] New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Manhattan Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,500 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LECKEY, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 229 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. DECKER, BRUMAGEN & CO., Marysville, Cal.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1858. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, [illegible], corner of [illegible]. ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 12th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. M. D. VAN PELT, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

A WESTERN BANK, IN PART OR ALL, for sale low for cash, or will be exchanged at a great bargain for merchandise, or real estate in this City or elsewhere. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 186, Times Office.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 66 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—COUPONS for interest due January 1st, 1859, on California State Bonds, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—A half or part interest in an extensive job and newspaper office, in complete order and in active operation, one of the partners in which being about to retire from business. The terms will be made extremely moderate, and to a practical printer the inducements are such as are rarely offered. Address J. HANOVER, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

CAPITAL WANTED.—CLOTH TRADE.—TWO careful, economical business men, of large experience in the cloth trade, and with a respectable business already established, wish to form a partnership with some third party, experienced or not, having the requisite capital, either as an active or special partner. Address W. W., box No. 2,471 Post-Office.

CAPITAL FOR CLOTHING BUSINESS.—Prudent parties, having the requisite experience and a good, established trade, wish to arrange a partnership with an active or special partner, having sufficient capital to continue the wholesale clothing business from the 1st of January. Address F. F., Box No. 187 New-York Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 186 Times Office, will receive immediate attention.

$15,000 WANTED—WITH A PARTNER, IN an old established and profitable business, to take the place of the senior of the firm, who retires from ill health. Address Box No. 1,511 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE STATIONERY business. An active man, with a cash capital of $3,000 or $4,000 may find a desirable opportunity to engage in an established business by applying at No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEWLY-PAtented copying-press and book, weighing [illegible]. By early application, the exclusive sale in towns, cities and counties may be secured. For full particulars, apply by letter or otherwise, to J. E. COOLEY, [illegible], N. Y.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Goods business in Broadway, near Union-square, for sale; is well established, business increasing. Address G. A., Box No. 198 Times Office.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $[illegible]. THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE! A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $[illegible]. Office No. 385 Broadway.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....7,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....110,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....680,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$806,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....66,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....87,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....455,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....2,[illegible],470 81
Notes of late Bank of America....21,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....87,[illegible] | 112,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....5,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,745,496 55
Average amount of Specie....2,879,457 90
Average amount of Circulation....1,878 00
Average amount of Deposits....8,306,129 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,135,181 42
Average amount of Specie....160,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....148,537 60
Average amount of Deposits....1,204,459 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,316,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....891,360 39
Average amount of Circulation....350,326 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,412,395 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,640,337 64
Average amount of Specie....204,681 60
Average amount of Circulation....83,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,479,564 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,121,907 15
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....162,794 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,362,060 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,625,107 79
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....246,966 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....416,136 71
Average amount of Circulation....230,977 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,104,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$387,473 69
Average amount of Specie....44,664 54
Average amount of Circulation....103,284 00
Average amount of Deposits....338,603 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,617,024 17
Average amount of Specie....237,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....170,483 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,084,308 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Benjamin J. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$663,214 89
Average amount of Specie....79,033 36
Average amount of Circulation....106,960 00
Average amount of Deposits....335,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....131,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....276,087
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
J. O. Hargus, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$704,347 27
Average amount of Specie....145,677 68
Average amount of Circulation....126,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....616,774 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
A. E. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible],510 14
Average amount of Specie....105,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,073,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Cartwright, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,[illegible] 15
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....150,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....12[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$391,436 00
Average amount of Specie....27,933 00
Average amount of Circulation....53,415 00
Average amount of Deposits....199,373 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1858.
Wm. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,772,377 72
Average amount of Specie....330,367 94
Average amount of Circulation....141,347 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,606,396 37
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$661,732 36
Average amount of Specie....106,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....128,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....570,368 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$382,852 28
Average amount of Specie....56,706 00
Average amount of Circulation....42,387 00
Average amount of Deposits....248,320 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,376,152 87
Average amount of Specie....258,063 65
Average amount of Circulation....86,344 00
Average amount of Deposits....946,318 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,484,767 66
Average amount of Specie....263,129 00
Average amount of Circulation....204,009 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,524,010 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$662,[illegible] 55
Average amount of Specie....131,099 60
Average amount of Circulation....155,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....737,429 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,102,763 67
Average amount of Specie....396,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....265,647 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,119,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. B. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,979,428 25
Average amount of Specie....671,093 31
Average amount of Circulation....297,676 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,696,982 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$908,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....103,341 80
Average amount of Circulation....117,709 00
Average amount of Deposits....467,129 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,898,928 52
Average amount of Specie....270,069 95
Average amount of Circulation....102,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,251,804 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,024,981 94
Average amount of Specie....839,620 28
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank....304,965 27
Average amount of Deposits....3,732,981 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gibson De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$344,693 34
Average amount of Specie....67,939 56
Average amount of Circulation....73,182 00
Average amount of Deposits....229,125 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$770,534 48
Average amount of Specie....158,240 64
Average amount of Circulation....114,167 00
Average amount of Deposits....663,994 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Benjamin J. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,556,172 75
Average amount of Specie....482,243 29
Average amount of Circulation....43,644 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,206,452 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$9,234,193 96
*Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....180,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....5,[illegible]
*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....137,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....5,[illegible] 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,721,616 21
Average amount of Specie....183,079 62
Average amount of Circulation....121,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,146,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Cornelius E. Disosway, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,294,[illegible] 91
Average amount of Specie....279,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....139,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,193,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$350,136 86
Average amount of Specie....38,960 33
Average amount of Circulation....85,739 00
Average amount of Deposits....260,636 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$280,342 85
Average amount of Specie....23,157 77
Average amount of Circulation....112,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....269,919 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$336,213 28
Average amount of Specie....105,[illegible] 71
Average amount of Circulation....57,643 00
Average amount of Deposits....318,984 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,717,451 01
Average amount of Specie....201,300 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....115,169 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,417,713 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
J. O. Hargus, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$348,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....72,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....101,[illegible] 50
Average amount of Deposits....394,325 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 13th day of December, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,043,[illegible] 12
Average amount of Specie....179,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....128,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....877,177 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,334,[illegible] 37
Average amount of Specie....977,098 31
Average amount of Circulation....182,141 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....3,708,[illegible] 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
George E. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$698,474 91
Average amount of Specie....125,439 88
Average amount of Circulation....111,411 00
Average amount of Deposits....580,873 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 11th day of December, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,[illegible],561 78
Average amount of Specie....655,393 41
Average amount of Circulation....113,717 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,184,014 15
Average amount of Specie....224,877 00
Average amount of Circulation....96,386 00
Average amount of Deposits....939,858 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Archibald Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,298,081 72
Average amount of Specie....158,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....185,017 00
Average amount of Deposits....835,667 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....1,060,961 00
Average amount of Circulation....90,472 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,000,016 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....175,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....280,747 00
Average amount of Deposits....743,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
E. B. Fellowes, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 11, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....172,048 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,372,912 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 13th day of December, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in those fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.
Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehouses, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to call for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARGUS, Times Office.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 18.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., Commander,
is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 18, East River.
This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first-class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, having at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.
For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)
N. B.—No sal soda taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE.
Ichabod Sherman, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)
Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.
REMITTANCES.
Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.
For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.
The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 18.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
First class, cabin passage, $15 | Deck....$6
The splendid Steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$25	Columbia, S. C.	$15
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	22

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Captain Foster, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Geo. Wm. Jackson, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: Firstclass, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Feb. 5.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain Wm. Rollins, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 54 East 13th-st.
In consideration of the great number of pupils at the Saturday noon Class, Mr. CHARRUAUD deems it advisable and necessary not to receive any more pupils the present term for the class.
Dec. 14, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3¼ o'clock to 5¼ P. M., a Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, will commence. The same attention, &c., as at the other class will be given.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 40 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 132 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey's Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. Practicing Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy every WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LEFT IN A MADISON-AVENUE omnibus, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, a package of LAW PAPERS, inclosed in yellow paper and tied with red tape. They are of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the same to-day at the store of the New-York Belting and Packing Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, IN A SIXTH-av. stage, or at or near Niblo's, a child's cloth cape. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and a suitable reward, by returning it to VICTOR BISHOP, No. 25 10th-st., or No. 23 Maiden-lane.

DIAMOND PIN LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS OR two weeks since, a valuable, single diamond PIN, with the letters F. W. C. engraved thereon. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Apply at No. 73 Broad-st., up stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. For Albany and Troy, fare $3.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave [illegible] Station as follows:
6:30 A. M. for White Plains.
7:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
1:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:45 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:00 A. M., and [illegible] P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:30, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches," by Dr. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere.
Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WATTS' CELEBRATED NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Dr. JAMES T. STRATTON, having purchased the "original recipe," is now prepared to furnish the public and the trade in general with the genuine article, as formerly prepared and sold by the late Dr. Talbot Watts. Many respectable physicians have given it their sanction, and spoken highly of its effects, as may be seen by the numerous certificates formerly published by Dr. Watts. The proprietor having had frequent opportunities, within the last seven years, to test the virtues of the medicine, and being fully acquainted with the ingredients feels perfect confidence in recommending it to the afflicted, and particularly to those suffering from nervous disease of any description. The medicine is prepared by the sole proprietor at No. 111 4th-av., and may be obtained at THOMAS BAILEY'S drug store, Bible House, corner of 4th-av. and Astor-place; and also at Mrs. HAYS' No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. $1 per bottle. Persons wishing agencies will apply at the principal depot, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.
P. S.—Each bottle of the Antidote is signed by JAMES T. STRATTON the Proprietor, no other being genuine.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF Ricord, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands, during the last seventeen years, in cases of scrofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS' Sarsaparilla, and take no other; you will find it fully merits the enviable reputation it has acquired.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, (issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, ACton's, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs, may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. All who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be presented with proofs by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 209 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret disease, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 53 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known to any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a fraud, a base and wicked counterfeit, put up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WEHR, Proprietor, No. 135 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S [illegible] SALE—In Chancery, [illegible] Louisville Chancery Court [illegible] the undersigned, or one of us, will, on MONDAY, [illegible], 1858, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on a credit of [illegible] and six months, so much as may be necessary to raise the sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred and [illegible] dollars ($14,9[illegible]) of the [illegible] to wit: Eight hundred and eighty-two shares of Stock in the [illegible] Coal and Manufacturing Company, and [illegible] hundred and twenty-five shares of Stock in the [illegible] Coal Company. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale until paid.
W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALKE, THOMAS A. MORGAN, Deputies.
Louisville, Dec. 3, 1858.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the balance of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by JOHN E. DEEN, the Administrator of the goods, &c., of said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1858.
JOHN E. DEEN, Administrator of John Deen, deceased.
Herman B. Dawson, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Mathews, of the City of New-York, [illegible] 29th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their claims [illegible] to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final division of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858.
SACKETT L. DURYEE, Assignee of Charles S. Mathews, No. 30 Broadway.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and other work [illegible] repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. R. GILDERSLEEVE, JOHN KENNARD, WM. E. BEARDSLEY, Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing of Primary School No. 8, in Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest to do so.
GEORGE H. CLARK, HERMAN GUTMAN, DANIEL SLOTE, Committee.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TROTT & OGDEN is this day dissolved, in consequence of the death of Mr. C. D. TROTT.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. [illegible] Exchange Place. GEO. W. OGDEN.
New York, Dec. 4, 1858.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AYMAR KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
d7-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL, MARY ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIE HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL.—Summons for relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the seventh day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, and State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated ——, 1858.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
d14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN, WATTS SHERMAN, WILLIAM B. DUNCAN and CHARLES H. DABNEY against HENRY [illegible] and EDWARD [illegible].—Summons for money demand on contract.—To EDWARD [illegible]—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-eight dollars and three cents, with interest from Sept. 12, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1858.
VAN BUREN & BURNHAM, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n23-law6wT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, WILLIAM PARMENTER, Administrators.
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
EMELINE A. RICH, GEORGE MACKENZIE, Administrators.
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n3-law6wTu*

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, AT AGNEW'S, NO. 280 GREENWICH-ST.
Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.
FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $[illegible] A BARREL.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 280 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. [illegible] Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR style and finish, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 666 Broadway. Formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. T. WHITNEY, No. 166 West 24th-st., New-York. The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others: First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if small, will be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying large schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to twenty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from four to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of [illegible], No. 15 Wall-st.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those [illegible] wanted to give satisfaction.

ANOTHER BROADSIDE.

"THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS," by the Hon. Edward Everett, will be commenced in the first number of the New-York Ledger for the new year, which will be for sale at all the book-stores and periodical depots throughout the country next week.

A week or two ago, Mr. Bonner occupied one page of the TIMES with "opinions of the Press,"—he now [illegible] in a similar manner. These notices are all fresh—have not heretofore been given, [illegible] a few of the many expressions of opinion [illegible] Mr. Everett's engagement to write for the Ledger has elicited.

From the New-York Tribune.

The country journals are still engaged in discussing the recent engagement of Mr. Everett to write for the New-York Ledger, and, very naturally, some take one view and some another, though the great majority incline to the opinion that the arrangement is a good thing for all parties. In this, we dare say, they are right.

It most indubitably is a good thing for Mr. Everett. No other act of his life has been calculated to add so much to his popularity. Widely as he is known, it [illegible] his name a household word in many [illegible] where it is hardly known now.

It is certainly a good thing for Mr. Bonner also. In the first place, it will add largely to his already immense number of readers. But this is not the only [illegible] nor the principal one, which he will derive [illegible] it has served to direct the public mind [illegible] more thorough and full examination of the general character and contents of his journal; and to the formation of a more favorable judgment thereon, in [illegible] quarters, than was previously entertained. The effect of such an examination has been to change, considerably, our own estimation of the Ledger. We knew that its proprietor was a man of great enterprise and superior business talents, deeply skilled in the mystery art of advertising; but we were not aware, until our attention was recently more especially called to the subject, of the labor and care bestowed upon the different departments of his journal, and the varied interest which his numerous writers impart to its columns. Nor were we aware of, what is more important, the pure moral tone, and scrupulous regard to the nicest sense of propriety, with which it is conducted. In this respect especially, it is worthy of commendation.

We presume, from the course of Mr. Bonner hitherto, that he will not rest with the engagement of Mr. Everett, but that other names of similar eminence in literature, will, in due time, be added to the list of his contributors.

From the Boston Daily Herald.

MR. EVERETT AS A NEWSPAPER WRITER.—The recent compact between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, by which the former binds himself to contribute fifty[-two] articles in a year to the paper published by the latter, for the sum of $10,000—or two hundred dollars an article—which has already been paid in advance, has excited, as it was well calculated to do, a wide degree of attention and a great deal of newspaper remark. The operation was a shrewd and sagacious one on the part of Mr. Bonner, and he is making the most of it in a business point of view. But was it anything more? We have been surprised to see comments in some of the papers unfavorable to Mr. Everett for accepting this princely sum upon the condition of writing for a weekly newspaper, setting forth the idea that he degrades the high position he has risen to as a man of letters, a statesman and orator.

It is an old saying, and a vulgar one, that "It is a foul bird that dirties its own nest." Those newspaper editors who have indulged in censures against Mr. Everett for agreeing to write for a weekly paper upon the terms which have been specified, are the foul birds of the Press. We say nothing now of the noble and patriotic object to which Mr. Everett has devoted the past year, awakening the noblest emotions of the soul by his appeals to his fellow-country[men] to rescue the grave of the Father of his Country from unhallowed hands, and to which he now devotes his pen. His proud position in this respect is sufficiently understood. What we wish to call attention to is the absurd and contemptible idea that Mr. Everett degrades his position by writing articles for the popular Press.

[Scholars] and statesmen, if the wisest and profoundest men in the country are sincere when they say the free popular Press is the proud distinctive institution of a free people, their daily and weekly instructor, spreading its leaves to every house, stamping its influence upon every mind, how can a statesman—[illegible] greater than an Everett—how can a scholar even more polished than he, degrade himself by taking up the pen for this universal and diffusive instructor? Is the quality of goodness, of patriotism, of virtue, degraded by coming in contact with the public mind? We have not so been taught. Mr. Everett, with his great and expansive mind, can bring new power to the Press. It is a fitting close of an illustrious career, to sit in his closet and by means of the popular newspaper, scatter the riches of his mind throughout the land, and to every inhabitant thereof. He is the Gamaliel who is competent to teach; at whose feet millions will be delighted to sit and learn. And when an opportunity is offered to meet half a million at once, shall he be said to be degrading himself for improving that opportunity?

We rejoice that Mr. Everett has entered into our profession. He will grace it well. It will lend new honors to him, for it is among the noblest employments that can engage the attention of a citizen. We pity those newspaper writers who lament the degradation of Mr. Everett in coming into their employment. If all were like them, he might be degraded. Thank God, all are not like them.

From the Springfield, (Mass.,) Daily Republican.

MR. BONNER, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER AND MR. EVERETT.—The sensitiveness of Mr. Bonner, the famous publisher of the New-York Ledger, to the careless and sometimes severe comment of some of the Press upon his dashing way of doing business, and the literary character of some portion of the contents of his paper, prove him to have a soul above mere money-making, and that he has a creditable pride in the real literary excellence and moral tone of the widely-circulated journal to which he has given a world-wide fame. Indeed, it is a fact that the Ledger is *per se* a far better sheet than people who have not seen it are in the habit of believing; and the sum of its influence being instructive, elevating and in the best sense improving to the great body of its readers, there is abundant reason for rejoicing in its great circulation. It is read by many people who, but for it, would read no paper, or those which are at least of doubtful character, if not of positively bad influence. The effect of a journal circulating 300,000 to half a million copies per week, and read by several times that number, cannot but be very great upon the vast majority of the minds who come in contact with it; and we rejoice to believe, and to know, that Mr. Bonner conscientiously feels the responsibility of this power, in his case, and is using it in such a manner as not only to do no harm to the minds and morals of the millions that come within his influence, but positively to elevate and improve them.

And this suggests a reason why Mr. Everett should have accepted Mr. Bonner's offer to write for the Ledger, that we have not seen alluded to before. In no other way is it possible for him with so little effort to instruct and elevate the popular taste in literature, and inform the public mind on the subject which he may choose to select, to so great an extent, as he can and will do in this enterprise. Instead of an audience of two thousand, which is the highest average of those he has been accustomed to address, he [will] speak weekly to one of at least a million, and of a character, too, more needing instruction and more susceptible to the influence of one of learning and genius, than that of those who gather to hear his occasional spoken words in our great cities. Indeed, this is the first time Mr. Everett has come actually in contact with the real masses of our people; and it presents to him an opportunity such as few men of his power ever have, and throws upon him a responsibility which we have no doubt he fully feels, and which we trust he will discharge alike to his own greatest honor, and the culture and inspiration with high thoughts and to manly deeds of the wide-spread millions who are now for the first time to come within the play of his genius and knowledge. The $10,000 which he secures to the Mount Vernon Fund by writing for the Ledger is the smallest part of the good which he may do in this contract.

From the Hartford Daily Post.

It is conceded on all hands that Bonner's enterprise in securing the services of the Hon. Edward Everett, as a contributor to the New-York Ledger, was a master stroke of policy. The newspaper Press, far and near, are loud in their commendations of the sagacity and foresight which so successfully planned and executed the stupendous bargain; and perhaps there is not another man in the United States, possessing the literary and political fame of Edward Everett, who would have met so boldly the scruples which must have arrayed themselves, side by side, with the proposal, and ventured upon an act so tempting to sar[casm] [illegible] which might seem so hazardous to [illegible]. There is no doubt that he foresaw the petty attacks of those whose narrow minds or thoughtlessness would not permit a profound or candid view of the matter. But in yielding to Bonner's offer, Edward Everett's [illegible] above impeachment. His honor is not tarnished, nor is his dignity impaired by the act. The dignity of such a man is not so accessible. Nor should we miscalculate his motives. The consideration of so noble a contribution as ten thousand dollars to his patriotic project, is probably but a moiety of the advantage which he doubtless hopes to gain by the measure. The influence thus placed at his command will be enormous. Through no other channel under heaven could so powerful an intellect speak with so powerful a voice as through the columns of the Ledger. The class in which that paper has obtained so wide a circulation is the one of all others the most difficult of access by a mind like his, and probably no other medium exists, or could be devised, through which such a mind could have reached those composing it. And when we bear in mind that his contributions will introduce the paper into circles which it would never otherwise have entered, while they will in no wise diminish its circulation in its old channels, we cannot well over-estimate the tremendous power of the leverage he grasps. This was doubtless embraced in his considerations—and with such advantages before him, and such motives to govern him, he cannot justly be censured for acceding to Bonner's proposal. His participation in the business should be held as much above criticism, as it is beyond suspicion of evil; and those who attempt to ridicule his conduct, expose their ignorance and stupidity, as much as they debase themselves by an exhibition of their envy.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Independent.

BONNER AND THE LEDGER.—The other day, while in Gotham, we threaded our way along Nassau-street until we came to Ann. There we saw the sign of the "Ledger," and determined to look at the lion in his den. We found Bonner—the Napoleon of advertisers—the man who prints three hundred thousand copies of the Ledger. He was talking to the Rev. Dr. ——, who was anxious to get some of his lucubrations published at the same time Edward Everett's Vernon papers appeared in print. Had Mr. Bonner's paper the same merit it now possesses, with a narrow circulation, Dr. —— would have given that office a broad margin. Mr. Bonner is about thirty-five years of age, *short and stout built, of the sanguine temperament*; has brown hair and dark eyes, a full healthy face, and a well-developed head. He is a man of great firmness and energy, generous, sociable, and polite. He edits his own paper, is a practical printer, knows how to nail a good bargain, and is shrewd enough to avoid foolish ones. He cares little for the criticisms of the Press, for he insists upon it that his readers are competent judges for themselves, and his own consciousness assures him that his paper merits the support of the people.

From Harper's Weekly.

Now, when a man says to Mr. Everett that he will give him $10,000 for the Mount Vernon purchase, if Mr. Everett will write a series of articles for his paper, he merely proposes to him to continue his work—only, instead of preparing something for two or three thousand people to hear, he is to prepare something for two or three hundred thousand people to read. And who is to judge of the "dignity" of the medium? Would it not be "dignified" for Mr. Everett to make $5,000 by delivering his "Washington" in a circus building, or a market, or a warehouse, or a railroad dépôt? Cannot the theme, and the speaker, and his eloquence, "dignify" any place in which he chooses to stand?

The New-York Ledger, so far as we have noticed, is a paper of perfect decorum. It is a proof of its proprietor's sagacity that it is so. It is free from the usual faults of journals—malice and bitter partisanship. It is devoted strictly to the amenities of literature. Along its columns the gusts of politics never blow. Among those columns Mr. Everett can walk as calmly as Plato under those of the Academy. And if he will only talk as wisely, there will probably be very little more trouble about the "dignity" of his position.

From the Frederick (Md.) Herald.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER AND EDWARD EVERETT.—That Mr. Bonner, proprietor of the New-York Ledger, is the Prince of publishers, we think is a fact that will be readily admitted by everybody who looks into its pages. It certainly requires no ordinary qualifications, of both a business and mental kind, to enable him to get up a journal which can accommodate and gratify so large a range of tastes. The object of the proprietor is no doubt to make money; but, like a good tariff, in making money for himself, he gives incidental protection to good purposes, and helps to sustain and to foster an American Literature.

He displays in his operations a princely liberality which deserves that recognition and encouragement which he is receiving.

Some of the brightest and purest stars of American literature shine in Mr. Bonner's galaxy. There we find the brilliant and pungent wit of Prentice—the pure and refined sentiment, and genial humor, of Fanny Fern—and there we find Alice Carey, who looks upon man and nature with a most kindly and affectionate eye, and talks and sings so wisely and sweetly about them—and a number of others who have deservedly won high places in the ranks of American authors; so that even the scholar and best cultivated amateur can find something to please them in the Ledger.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

If Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, will visit Boston, one of Parker's best suppers shall be offered him, and possibly we can induce Mr. Everett to form the trio. Bonner, we adore you. Your last *coup* is worthy of Napoleon. Go on and prosper, for you certainly deserve it. If we ever forget ourselves and utter an oath, it shall be "By Bonner."

From the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette.

WRITING FOR THE PRESS—A JUST REBUKE TO EDITORS.—A number of inconsiderate journals have made the recent engagement between Mr. Everett and the New-York Ledger, to contribute a series of articles in consideration of $10,000, to be placed at the disposal of the ladies who are negotiating for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate, the subject of bitter criticism. Prominent among those who offended in this particular, is the Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and we are right glad to see that "An Ex-Editor" has administered to him, and all others similarly offending, a very wholesome and timely rebuke. We make the following extract:

"I would like to know what there is surprising in Mr. Everett's becoming an editorial contributor to the Press. Is there anything in the calling and profession of an editor which is in the least degree dishonorable or derogatory to any man, however able or prominent he may be? There is nothing about Mr. Everett, either as respects his ability, previous antecedents or position, which will cause him to lose "dignity" by becoming an editor. On the contrary, the profession of an editor is more likely to confer honor upon him than to detract from it. Yes, were he ten times more distinguished as a historical character, his connection with the Press would not detract from his elevation. Without disparaging Mr. Everett, I can safely say that there are editors connected with our leading journals who are fully his equals in ability and in political and historical prestige. In England and France the most distinguished public men have been editors and contributors to the Press. We may mention in this connection, Thiers and Guizot, both Prime Ministers of France and both editors by profession. Dr. Johnson and Joseph Addison acquired the best part of their reputation in connection with the "Rambler" and "Tatler," of which they were respectively the editors. Away then with the shallow and contemptible codfish aristocratic sentiment that a statesman like Mr. Everett loses cast or lowers his esteem when he becomes one of that band of men who, through the Press, wield a greater influence than all the cabinets and statesmen on the globe.

It is astonishing to me that the gentlemen of the Press do not have more self-respect than to indulge in flings which can only be founded in justice, upon the idea that their profession is beneath the notice and respect of scholars and statesmen. If Mr. Everett had taken a large fee to manage an intricate law case, we do not imagine that the bar would have thought that in so doing he had made any sacrifice of dignity. Or if—as he was formerly a clergyman—he again accepted a parish settlement, would the minister have thought he had done anything out of character that looked surprising or remarkable? The editorial profession is at least on a par with either of those mentioned, and he is unworthy of being connected with it who thinks it derives any peculiar honor even from the accession to it of the ex-Unitarian clergyman, Edward Everett. I presume that the unfriendly criticisms of many of my editorial friends upon the connection of Mr. Everett with the New-York Ledger were dictated by a desire to hit that paper. Still, it is nevertheless true that their remarks were a reflection upon the dignity of their calling; at least so it will be understood by the great mass of the reading public. The editors of the country have always been a self-sacrificing class, and have put too modest and humble an estimate upon its importance."

From the Taunton (Mass.) Democrat.

MR. EVERETT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—The editor of the Boston Herald, like a sensible man, thinks Mr. Everett has done a sensible and honorable thing by renewing his connection with the newspaper press. Mr. Everett certainly holds it in his power to exercise an extraordinary influence through the medium of the newspaper to which he becomes a contributor; and who doubts that his influence will be excited in a wise, patriotic and elevating direction?

From the Hartford Daily Press, Dec. 11.

SUCCESS OF A HARTFORD BOY.—The recent payment of ten thousand dollars to Hon. Edward Everett, for the Mount Vernon Association, as remuneration for a series of articles for the New-York Ledger, has turned public attention to the paper in which they are to be published, and to the wonderful success of its proprietor, Mr. Robert Bonner, who is able so munificently to compensate literary labor.

We speak of Mr. Bonner as a Hartford boy, which, in a business point of view, he is, although not born here. He came to this city when about fifteen years of age, and shortly after became a fellow apprentice with *one of the publishers of this paper, at the Courant office in this city. This was in 1839.* He was a faithful apprentice, always at his post during working hours, taking an interest in the business of the office, and cheerfully discharging whatever duties were assigned him. He was a good printer and an unusually quick compositor, and enjoyed the respect of his fellow workmen and the confidence and esteem of his employer, the late Mr. Boswell. His leisure was hours, in a great measure, were spent in improving his mind, and occasionally articles from his pen found their way into the columns of the *Courant*, and we believe, also, into some of the other city papers, secular and religious. The intimacy of apprenticeship days between the writer and Mr. Bonner has never been interrupted, and many incidents connected with his success have from time to time been told us. Some of these will interest the public, as well as show what energy, tact and a high regard for principle, will accomplish. We write without Mr. Bonner's knowledge, and may possibly err in publishing what was related to us in the confidence of personal friendship.

Soon after attaining his majority he removed to New-York, where for a time his fortune varied but little from that of journeymen printers generally. He was industrious and economical, saving a little from his weekly earnings. His contributions to the columns of the paper upon which he was employed were frequent, and his employer, appreciating his services, advanced him from position to position, until he became regularly connected with its editorial department.

In 1848, he purchased, for a small consideration, the *Merchant's Ledger*, a paper published at the low price of fifty cents a year, the design being to secure a large circulation, and a corresponding amount of advertising at remunerative prices. It was designed mainly for merchants, and special efforts were made to secure accurate market reports, and other information in which they were interested. Their families were not forgotten, however, and several columns of useful reading, judiciously chosen were weekly given. Mr. Bonner's energy soon added largely to its subscription list and advertising patronage, and the paper yielded handsome profits. At this time he was the New-York correspondent of papers in Boston, New-Orleans, and other places. Some one, anonymously at first, proposed to furnish similar letters for the Courant. A few were forwarded as samples, and as they were unusually spicy for such correspondence, an arrangement was made for their continuance, at a fixed price per letter. The publishers were not a little astonished to find that their author was none other than the graduates of the office.

A business that would have satisfied many, only spurred Mr. Bonner to greater exertions. He soon enlarged his paper and doubled the subscription price, increasing, at the same time, its value, so as to retain its patrons and secure new ones. At this time "Fanny Fern" was prominently before the public, having just published her *Ruth Hall*, which made a great stir in the literary world. Mr. Bonner, believing that her pen would add to the interest of his paper and increase its circulation, wrote to her, offering $25 a column for a story. It was declined. He increased the offer to $50 a column. It was declined. Again he wrote, increasing the offer to $75 a column. Another declinature followed, but her admiration for the "pluck" of one who seemed determined to secure her services, cost what it would, induced her to send her business agent to see what manner of man Mr. Bonner was. This interview resulted in Mr. B.'s increasing the amount to $100 a column. This offer was finally accepted, and the "card" worked precisely as Mr. Bonner anticipated. The fact that "*Fanny Fern*" was writing for the Ledger a one hundred dollar a column story, was published far and near, and orders for papers literally poured in, and continued to do so during its publication, which was continued for several weeks. Other arrangements were subsequently made with "*Fanny Fern*," who is still one of the regular weekly contributors to the Ledger.

Mr. Bonner, not content to stop here, was on the lookout for additional attractions. Sylvanus Cobb, whose stories were very popular, was writing for *Ballou's Pictorial*. Their moral tone and dramatic interest attracted Bonner's notice, and he determined to secure the author's talent for the Ledger. After ascertaining that his pen was not exclusively engaged by any other paper, and that he could honorably accept a commission, Mr. B. offered him double the sum (whatever it might be) that he was then receiving for a story. The offer was accepted, and now for nearly three years Mr. Cobb has written exclusively for the Ledger.

The character of the paper having been somewhat changed by the exclusion of advertisements, and its circulation largely increased, the jealousy of a Philadelphia cotemporary was manifested, and after a very annoying attack upon Mr. Bonner, he resolved to punish them—not by a public reply, but depriving them of their chief writer, Mrs. Southworth. He accordingly visited Georgetown, her residence, and after ascertaining that her engagement was such that she could honorably make a change, told her that, without knowing what she was receiving in Philadelphia, he would double her compensation. This was an argument she could not well resist, and Bonner came away with "documents" in his pocket.

Distinguished writers in other departments of literature have from time to time been added to his corps. He recognizes the fact that newspaper readers are not all Everetts, or Cobbs, or Fanny Ferns, and hence the varied talent called to his assistance. He believes in employing the best writers, and in liberally compensating them. His last great stroke is in engaging the Addisonian pen of Mr. Everett. Leaving out of view the fact that the sum paid is for the benefit of an object which has enlisted the sympathies of thousands, the compensation is greater than has ever before been paid for a series of newspaper articles. The arrangement is mutually advantageous—Mr. Bonner securing valuable contributions and increasing the literary reputation of his paper, while the Mount Vernon Society secures a large addition to its treasury. The Ledger claims a circulation of three hundred thousand copies, and as five readers to each copy is not an extravagant average, Mr. Everett brings his mind in contact with a million and a half of persons weekly, exerting an influence greater than it is possible for him to do through any other channel. His engagement is only a part and parcel of the progressive policy Mr. Bonner has pursued from the first, and that it will be peculiarly profitable we have not a doubt. What the next great stroke will be, time must determine. That it will come is as certain as that Mr. Bonner lives.

In his business Mr. Bonner has always pursued the cash plan—owing no one over a Saturday night, and allowing no one to owe him. Profits are not swallowed up in bad debts, and he has already "salted down," outside his business, a handsome fortune. When in New-York, some months since, the writer asked him why he did not sell out his business and live like a prince, if it suited his fancy. Mr. B. inquired what amount of money would satisfy us, and upon a moderate sum being named, exhibited securities for several times its amount, remarking that he must have some business to occupy his mind, and if the earth should open and swallow up his whole establishment, he still had enough left, as he had shown us. He thought, therefore, that *he* might as well publish the Ledger as any one else.

Mr. Bonner has been called the "prince of advertisers." The Newspaper Press has certainly no reason to complain of his use of that agency. There are but few papers in the Union that have not advertised for him in one shape or another. At one time he directs a part of a story to be sent to every daily paper in the United States—at another to every weekly paper where there is not a daily connected with it. Within a year, upon commencing a new story, he paid for printing and distributing handbills and posters, seven thousand dollars. At another time he paid $2,000 for eight pages in a New-York paper for a single day. Some months his advertising (which is nearly all done through the reliable, energetic, prompt-paying house of S. M. Pettingill & Co.) amounts to over twenty-five thousand dollars, and they have had Mr. Bonner's check at one time for nearly that amount. While he has found his profit in the expenditure of such large sums, there are, even in this nineteenth century, merchants who look upon advertising as a humbug.

Some of the papers which have noticed the recent engagement of Mr. Everett have spoken contemptuously of the Ledger—they certainly cannot be its readers. Its publisher aims, and always has aimed, to give it the very highest moral tone, and admits nothing into its columns which does not inculcate the purest morality—nothing which cannot be read aloud in any family without having to hesitate and stumble over doubtful sentences. And this is done from principle as well as interest. When Mr. Bonner first went to New-York, as a journeyman, he peremptorily refused employment in any office where he was required to work on the Sabbath. His fellow-workmen jeeringly told him that with such scrupulous notions he never would do anything in New-York, where all the daily papers require their compositors to work on that day. He promptly replied that if he could not earn his living at his profession without violating the Sabbath, he would at once change his business. When an apprentice, even, he took a lively interest in the religious and benevolent associations of the day. We well recollect an incident, which, though small, shows his feeling at that time. Mr. Bonner was a member of Dr. Hawes' Church, and an agent for one of the missionary societies was one day in the office making collections. The *foreman, who proposed to give $5, thought Mr. B. with one or two other apprentices might well give* two dollars each. He inquired of the foreman if he would give double the sum he (Mr. B.) would contribute, and upon receiving an affirmative response, immediately put down his name for eight dollars, which was certainly liberal, considering that it was nearly a fourth of his annual salary. The same respect for religious institutions was carried to New-York, where he has been prominently connected with the Westminster church. A single incident tells its own story. The church was embarrassed by a heavy debt, and other societies had offered it sixteen thousand dollars on condition that its own members would raise the balance. Every string had been pulled and between two and three thousand dollars remained. On a Sabbath afternoon the pastor made a last appeal and urged his congregation to meet on the next evening and see if the proposed aid could not be secured—hoping almost against hope that a few hundred dollars might then be raised. As the pastor descended from the pulpit Mr. Bonner met him, and told him that he should be unable to be present at the proposed meeting, but that whatever the deficiency might be, if he would call at his office the succeeding morning, he would give him his check for the amount. These incidents show the principles and kindness of heart of the man, and in conducting his paper he aims to act in accordance with them.

We have said that Mr. Bonner has claimed for the Ledger a weekly circulation of three hundred thousand copies. We know it is much greater. To print this enormous edition, eight power presses run twen*ty-three hours out of the twenty-four—a breathing* spell of only half an hour being allowed between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon and at midnight. His weekly bill for white paper alone is not far from $5,000. Each number is electrotyped four times—one set of the plates being preserved for printing back numbers—the calls for which are so great as to give constant employment to one press.

We have occupied more space in detailing these incidents than we intended. There are but few instances of such success on record, and the steps by which it has been achieved may serve as hints to others. Industry, perseverance, energy, moral principle and correct business habits, lie at the foundation—on these a superstructure has been reared whose proportions astonish all, and probably none more that Mr. Bonner himself.

From the Long Island Journal.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of the Ledger, is the prince of newspaper publishers. He startled the world by paying Fanny Fern $100 per column, and now he doubles upon the till now unprecedented price, and pays the Hon. Edward Everett $200 per article, not for a few times, but for an entire year.

Our readers are well aware that Mr. Bonner has given Mr. Everett the munificent sum of $10,000, to be devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund, for fifty-two articles, to be published in the Ledger the coming year under the title of "Mount Vernon Papers." Since the days of the Spectator and Addison, never has there been such a treat offered to the many as Mr. Bonner will furnish for his five hundred thousand readers.

We advise all our readers to subscribe for the Ledger for 1859, assuring them that they will be amply repaid.

Never, again, probably, will they have the opportunity to purchase the productions of the ripest scholar of the age at so cheap a rate.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

MR. EVERETT AND THE LEDGER.—* * * Literature is a republic, or rather a democracy. Every one stands on the same level. Shirt sleeves are as good as lawn. There is no privileged place or class; lords as well as laborers have become lecturers. This is not theory, but fact. Every man's works appear everywhere, are printed on the same paper, by the same types, are scattered abroad, and read like every other man's works. There is no presidency, ambassadorship, or secretaryship in literature. Brougham, though a lord and once a lord chancellor, never did a more praiseworthy act than in writing for the Penny Magazine. United States Senators, presidents of colleges, and learned Greek scholars, have been Sunday School teachers in the same school where milliners and madames mingle as instructors with clergymen and colliers. Is any man or office tabooed, is any man too high, or too sacred to walk with the clean or dirty multitude in the street, to ride in an omnibus, or worship God on Sundays in a pew next to that of a male or female story-writer? Has Mrs. Sigourney been all the time heaping disgrace upon her head by contributing her pure poetry to Bonner's Ledger?

We have never read a number of the Ledger, and have taken the report of others, so we ask for information, if anything worse has been printed in its columns than in the political papers, where slander, vulgarity, filth and immorality have not been infrequent ingredients in many an article? We close by asking a question, and that is, which is better, to send an essay to a paper which contains stories, poems and other writings, by such persons as Sigourney, Fanny Fern, Cobb and Bennett, or to appear before them in person, and speak to them and others of an exceedingly miscellaneous description at the Academy of Music, Niblo's Garden, and the sixty or seventy other places where Mr. Everett has delivered his grand Oration upon Washington?

From the Hartford Daily Courant.

When it was first announced that Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, had paid the Hon. Edward Everett $10,000 to write for his paper one year, one article weekly, there was a disposition on the part of some of the editorial fraternity to sneer at the Ledger, and at Everett for writing for it, while others spoke approvingly, admitting the fact that it was a master-stroke of Bonner's, and an act on the part of Everett, in accepting the offer, deserving of enthusiastic praise. Since the first excitement following the announcement that the Hon. Edward Everett was to write for the Ledger, the general tone of the Press has been that of commendation. We do not doubt but that the result of this bold move of Bonner's will be to largely increase the already immense circulation of the Ledger. But we have no idea that Bonner will stop where he is, but that before long we shall hear of other talented writers of note being engaged by him to write for his columns; for he is one of those indefatigable, go-ahead men, never satisfied with the present, but constantly aiming at something beyond—one who fears nothing or nobody, but marches steadily on to the sure accomplishment of whatever he undertakes, knowing no such word as *fail*.

From the Fishkill (N. Y.) Standard.

UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY.—Bonner, the enterprising publisher of the Ledger, has made the magnanimous proposal to Edward Everett that, in consideration of his furnishing an article weekly for that paper for one year, he would pay him the sum of $10,000, and in the same noble spirit which has distinguished that great man, heretofore, particularly in his efforts to aid in the Washington Monument undertaking, he has accepted the offer, the money has been paid, and in a manner worthy of all commendation, the entire sum has been handed over to the "Monument Association." Such noble generosity is beyond all praise; and while we know that Mr. Everett is not profited at all thereby, even if the Ledger should find profit in it, which we trust it may, it is a generous, a princely act on the part of the publisher.

From the Winsted County Herald.

The whole history of advertising (which, by the way, is an invention entirely modern, it having been pursued scarce a hundred years as yet) affords no more noteworthy success than has attended Robert Bonner and his New-York Ledger. A few years ago Bonner was but a compositor, a young man, in the Courant office at Hartford. Whether the Ledger was in existence at that time we don't know or care—very few had ever heard of such a paper when he took hold of it. He began advertising and the dollars rolled in. Few, at first, stuck in his fingers,—he kept working the advertising mine. Bonner has been at it for three years or so. He is now unquestionably worth $300,000 as the reward of his spirit and sagacity, and his Ledger is daily securing a better and more substantial footing. The "last card" of the successful and greatest advertiser of the age, is the employment of Edward Everett, the most accomplished scholar of the New World, to write an article each week for the coming year for his paper."

From the Somerville (N. J.) Messenger, Nov. 18, 1858.

BONNER FOREVER!—Edward Everett has agreed with Robert Bonner, the publisher of the New-York Ledger, to furnish for that paper weekly for the term of one year, an original article, in consideration of the sum of $10,000, to be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Association. The following correspondence between the parties will sufficiently explain the matter. Bonner is certainly a wide awake genius, and deserves the appellation which has been given him of the "Napoleon of the Press."

From the Norfolk Day Book.

ADVERTISING EXTRAORDINARY.—R. Bonner, editor of the New-York Ledger, who has probably paid more money for advertising than any man now living, still adheres to the custom, having lately paid the snug little sum of ten thousand dollars in advance, for the services of the Hon. Edward Everett, as contributor for one year to his Ledger; the services required being very slight, indeed. Mr. Bonner appears to understand the importance of advertising about as well as any one we ever heard of, as by that means he has built up a circulation for his paper greater than any weekly paper ever published in this country, or probably in the world. *We commend his course to many of our city merchants.*

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Journal.

Considerable interest has been excited in the literary world by the great coup de main of the renowned Bonner, in securing Everett as a stated contributor to his paper by the offer of $10,000 cash, to be applied to the Mount Vernon fund. Mr. Everett has devoted himself with untiring zeal and disinterestedness to the work of redeeming the home of Washington, and he had already received the thanks of every patriot in the land. Mr. Bonner has simply done a smart thing for himself and his paper. No other weekly paper in the country can boast of a weekly contributor from a man of his position in the literary world.

From the Windham (N. Y.) Journal.

Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has engaged Edward Everett to write a weekly article for his paper for one year. The correspondence in relation to the matter is published, by which it appears that Mr. Bonner proposed to make a donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, if Mr. Everett would write as above. The latter gentleman accepted the proposition, and it speaks well for his patriotism. But the idea is a novel one—an ex-Foreign Minister, ex-Secretary of State, and the leading scholar and orator of the nation, writing "regularly for the New-York Ledger!"

From the Meadville (Penn.) Journal.

Mr. Bonner, publisher of the New-York Ledger, has, through the Hon. Edward Everett, made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Mount Vernon Fund, on condition that that distinguished gentleman will contribute an article every week for one year to the paper in question! Mr. B. will more than double his investment.

From the Philadelphia Daily Press.

Certainly the New-York Ledger is one of the peculiar institutions of the country, and a phenomenon in the world of newspapers. It is printed by hundreds of thousands, and goes to the Post-office by cartloads. Eight power presses running twenty-three hours out of twenty-four, are kept unceasingly going, throwing off its sheets; and frequently the extra demand is so great that presses are employed in other establishments to supply it. The Everett movement is bringing, as might have been expected, new subscriptions by thousands. The present circulation of the Ledger is 340,000. Within the year past Mr. Bonner has expended over $160,000 in advertising. To supply the circulation requires the weekly consumption of over seven hundred reams of paper. Sixty thousand copies are sent out in small packages by mail. News agents are supplied through Ross & Tousey. The net cash profits of the Ledger are understood to be not less than twenty-five hundred dollars per week. And all this may be set down as the result of energy, enterprise and advertising.

From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.

One of the celebrities of the age, one of the shrewdest advertisers of the country, is Robert Bonner, of the New-York Ledger. He is the standing reproach of those dreaded folks who say, "advertising is all humbug," "nothing but the silly fancy of newspaper editors." To-day he gives a thousand dollars for a column in a daily paper. To-morrow he doubles the amount, and calls the price cheap, and the result magnificent. No paper has such a remunerative circulation. It is a complete triumph of the maxim, "Advertise."

Bonner's latest device is the enlistment of the orator, Edward Everett, as one of his weekly contributors. How was it done? Bah! he gave his check for $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, Everett's great scheme to buy the home of Washington. So that Edward Everett "writes for the New-York Ledger." The fact is (let business men note it), a generous advertising pays.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.

MOUNT VERNON PAPERS FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EDWARD EVERETT AND MR. BONNER.—The correspondence speaks for itself; but such a remarkable instance of liberality and enterprise on the part of Mr. Bonner, and of such continuous self-sacrificing devotion to the noble object of the Mount Vernon Association on the part of Mr. Everett demands special notice. Many have supposed that the circulation of the New-York Ledger was already so immense that no additional attractions could be of any benefit to it; but Mr. Bonner's ambition as a journalist evidently knows no limit, and he spares no labor or expense to aggrandize his most brilliantly-successful paper. We all know with what generous perseverance Mr. Everett has traveled over the country delivering his eloquent and masterly oration on Washington wherever a multitude could be gathered to contribute to the Mount Vernon fund; and it greatly adds to the debt of gratitude due to him from the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, that, for the sake of contributing still further aid to their enterprise, he has assumed for a whole year the burdensome task of writing for a newspaper.

From the Susquehanna Pennsylvanian.

SUPERFICIAL JUDGMENT.—Robert Bonner has placed $10,000 at the disposal of the Hon. Edward Everett, to be appropriated to the patriotic and benevolent enterprise to which he is devoted heart and soul, viz: the purchase of Mount Vernon, in consideration for which Mr. Everett is to contribute weekly to the New York Ledger.

Shallow philosophers, so plenteous, who talk much and think little, opine that Everett, in contributing to the Ledger, derogates from his dignity as a man of letters and a statesman. When is a scholar and a statesman more than a man? When does a man arrive at a height too sublime to make use of an opportunity to do great good to his fellows? When does a man become too exalted to dispense knowledge? We have not yet learned of an answer to these questions.

From the Rockville (Md.) Journal.

Mr. Bonner, the enterprising publisher of the New-York Ledger, has entered into a contract with the Hon. Edward Everett to contribute a series of letters for the columns of his paper, for which he has agreed to pay the sum of $10,000 towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. Such liberality on the part of Mr. Bonner can only be exceeded by his spirit of enterprise.

The already unprecedented popularity of the Ledger will no doubt be greatly increased by the acquisition of so invaluable a contributor as Mr. Everett, whose name is familiar, even to children, in the remotest parts of this vast Republic, and whose unselfish devotion and patriotic efforts to build up his home to the memory of the immortal Father of his country has won for him the esteem of every American.

From the Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Citizen.

UNEXAMPLED LIBERALITY.—Bonner, the enterprising publisher of the Ledger, has made the magnanimous proposal to Edward Everett that, in consideration of his furnishing an article, weekly, for that paper for one year, he would pay him the sum of $10,000, and in the same noble spirit which has distinguished that great man heretofore, particularly in his efforts to aid in the Washington Monument undertaking, he has accepted the offer, the money has been paid, and, in a manner worthy of all commendation, the entire sum has been handed over to the "Monument Association." Such noble generosity is beyond all praise, and while we know that Mr. Everett is not profited at all thereby, even if the Ledger should find profit in it, which we trust it may, it is a generous, a princely act on the part of the publisher. The title of the articles will be "The Mount Vernon Papers," and they will, no doubt, appear very soon.

From the Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

EDWARD EVERETT "WRITES FOR THE NEW-YORK LEDGER."—Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, some few days since, offered the Hon. Edward Everett $10,000 in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund, on condition that Mr. Everett should write every week for the Ledger for one year. Mr. Everett accepted the offer, the $10,000 has been paid, and Mr. Everett, therefore, "writes for the Ledger." The arrangement is, undoubtedly, shrewd on the part of Mr. Bonner, and will pay, while it benefits the character of his paper. As for Mr. Everett, his action in the matter elevates him in the eyes of every thoughtful man. He is a warm admirer of the virtues of Washington, while his talents are devoted without reward, except the gratitude of the nation, in preserving as a national legacy, the former home and tomb of the great American warrior and statesman. In the engagement concluded between Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner, we see no occasion for satire nor light remark. Both are influenced by honorable motives, and are equally entitled to credit.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Patriot.

NOBLE DEED.—Mr. Bonner, the publisher of the New-York Ledger, has employed the Hon. Edward Everett to write an article weekly, for his popular journal, for twelve months. He has paid Mr. Everett for this prospective labor ten thousand dollars in advance; and Mr. Everett has handed the money over to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. What [illegible] anything more handsomely or more [illegible]? The transaction confers the highest honor upon Mr. Bonner and Mr. Everett. How can the [illegible] fall when such acts as these are done in its behalf?

Washington Correspondence of Winchester Republican.

Just think of the proprietor of the New-York Ledger making $10,000 by four-cent sales of his paper. It may be presumed that each copy nets him about six cents. Bonner has written an admirable letter to the New-York Times in regard to the ridicule attempted by some of the papers. I shall certainly buy the number of the Ledger containing the "Mount Vernon Papers," and so, likely, will every member of the Mount Vernon Association throughout the country.

From the St. Paul's Daily Pioneer.

Considerable interest has been excited in the literary world by the great *coup de main* of the renowned Bonner, in securing Everett as a stated contributor to his paper by the offer of $10,000 cash to be applied to the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Everett has devoted himself with untiring zeal and disinterestedness to the work of redeeming the home of Washington, and he had already earned the thanks of every patriot in the land. Mr. Bonner has simply done a smart thing for himself and his paper. No other weekly paper in the country can boast of a weekly contribution from a man of his position in the literary world.

From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.

BONNER'S LAST.—We must give Bonner, of the Ledger, our compliments, with the [illegible]. The last great stroke, of this Napoleon of advertisers is the giving of his check to the Mount Vernon Fund for $10,000, and then securing an original article every week for one year from the pen of the Hon. Edward Everett, for the New-York Ledger. This Bonner knows the value of such expenditure. He is a living practical illustration of the benefit of liberal advertising.

From the Louisville Daily Journal.

Mr. Bonner, of the New-York Ledger, has, in his arrangement for the publication of the Mount Vernon papers, only acted upon the suggestion of Judge Story many years since, that "fame follows [illegible] where Ever-ett goes."

From the Hartford (Conn.) Post.

A SPLENDID OFFER.—The Pittsburg (Penn.) Press understands that the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, deeming the President's salary entirely disproportionate to his services, has made a proposition to double it for the remainder of the Presidential term, provided he will furnish his executive messages to the Ledger exclusively.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

The first number of Mr. Everett's contributions to the Ledger will be issued about the 20th of December, in the volume commencing with the new year. Some of the critics, nicer than wise, have sneered at this arrangement, which they ascribe to mercenary motives on the part of Bonner, and declare it to be unbecoming a man of Mr. Everett's position and fame. Well, suppose money should be made by the proprietor. Is it not his business both to promote his own interest and to elevate the character of his paper? He deserves to make money for the grand conception of enlisting Edward Everett.

From the New-York Herald.

THE QUESTION OF ADVERTISING.—Some of the journals in the interior of the State and elsewhere have discovered a new phase of mental aberration—to wit: the insanity of advertising. The chief victim of this new form of delirium is the extraordinary Bonner, who publishes the literary weekly called the Ledger, and who advertises it so extensively as to make the journals ask:

"Is the man who pays these enormous amounts for advertising crazy, or are the crazy ones confined to the business men who do not advertise at all?"

The subject has attracted a great deal of attention on all hands. Somebody, it is quite certain, is crazy on this advertising point, and we are willing to give as much light as we can upon so important a subject. It will be necessary to look into the philosophy and facts of the case:

We have heard that when the remarkable Bonner took hold of the Ledger, it was a small and not over-profitable concern. He originated a new and original system of advertising, which has had many imitators in a small way. Public attention was directed to the paper, and its sales speedily increased. Finally came the great financial crisis. Everybody cut off their luxuries. The newspaper and book trade was much depressed. The publishers generally bent before the storm, publishing nothing, selling nothing, advertising nothing. Most of the old-fashioned merchants and traders followed the same course, taking in sail and relapsing into a state of stagnation. A few, however, had the boldness to take a different course. Bonner was crazy enough to advertise still more extensively than ever, filling column after column with the announcements of the contents of his paper. Other men—architects of their own fortunes—such merchants as Alexander Stewart—also increased their advertising expenses during the crisis. Some of the wholesale dry-goods men moved up to Broadway, scattered their advertisements broadcast through the columns of the *Herald*, sold off their stocks of goods at retail for cash on the nail, and were ready to meet their payments. But of all these insane persons Bonner was the worst. The melancholy result of his insanity is that his paper not only sustained its circulation through the hard times, but increased it to a considerable extent—that, notwithstanding the "enormous amounts" which he pays for advertising, he is a rich man, with a country house, two or three fast horses, &c., &c., and we soon expect to see him sailing his own yacht, and making more of a show than Chemung Smith himself; and that without robbing the Corporation of a penny.

Now, look at the old fogy traders who did not advertise at all. Where are they now? Smashed—irretrievably, irrevocably smashed, and obliged to give way to younger men, who will not be crazy enough to walk in the old way.

The public will judge as to the crazy ones from the facts in the case. It will make up its mind that there is a good deal of method in the madness of the extraordinary Bonner, which brings him in a clear profit of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars per annum, and allows him to pay all his great expenses with cash down besides.

Who are the crazy men?—Bonner who advertises a great deal, or the old fogies who advertise not at all?

From the Baltimore Daily American.

THE MOUNT VERNON PAPERS.—Perhaps the most remarkable contract ever entered into in the history of literary journalism is that which has just been concluded between the Hon. Edward Everett and Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, by the terms of which that distinguished orator and statesman receives the sum of ten thousand dollars, for a series of articles to be contributed weekly to the columns of the Ledger during the year 1859.

We may admit that Mr. Everett's discourse on Washington is not so great a work of genius as the Iliad, but we claim for him a motive in repeating it higher than any that impelled Homer, supposing that such a person ever lived, which, perhaps, our learned Thebans, with Wolf, might incline to doubt.

Let us rejoice, however, for their benefit, that Mr. Everett designs to serve the Mount Vernon cause during the coming year in another manner. The "Mount Vernon Papers," in the New-York Ledger, will offer them an opportunity of legitimate criticism, while such contributions can give no umbrage as being *infra dig.* in the mere writing of them, even by a retired Secretary of State.

But neither a sense of gratitude to the illustrious dead, nor a just sense of shame in leaving the arched brick work over the tomb at Mount Vernon to fall into ruin, had moved our national Legislature to any action in the premises, nor did they manifest the least interest in the efforts of the Mount Vernon Association after it had been regularly called into existence and had commenced its praiseworthy labors. In point of fact, the Mount Vernon Association, though numbering among its active members many [illegible] ladies in various parts of the country, seemed to have no fair way of amassing the very large amount of money demanded for the property, until Mr. Everett came forward and devoted his energies to the cause. Without disparagement to the exertions of the fair founders of the Association, it may be said that the plan had little vitality and small hope of ultimate success, until the happy evening when the eulogy was first pronounced for the benefit of its coffers to a numerous and delighted audience in a Northern city. If, as we hope, the whole sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall be raised, and the payments duly made in accordance with the provisions of the deed of bargain and sale from Mr. John A. Washington, the credit will be due chiefly to Edward Everett.

We have expanded our remarks to such a bulk that we can have only a word or two to say concerning Mr. Bonner, the Fortunatus of publishers, who has found his ever-replenishing purse in a liberal system of advertising. The munificent sum which he has paid over for the articles of Mr. Everett will be more than returned to him in the increased circulation of his already ubiquitous weekly. We trust he will not be the last encouraged in years to come in causing a series of articles to be written which we feel assured will have a permanent place in English literature.